

FBIS

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ZAKHAROV COMMENTS ON NATO'S DUAL DECISION

DW310941 Moscow in German to Germany 1744 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Valentin Zakharov commentary: "The SPD and the Magic 'Dual Decision' Formula"]

[Text] The problem has come up in the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) as well as in the Federal Republic of Germany as a whole whether NATO's dual decision of December 1979 must be newly discussed in view of the changes which have taken place in the meantime. Several SPD organizations and various public circles at the Rhine reiterate their rejection of NATO's missile decision.

In this situation the SPD executive board made a security policy decision. The party leadership supported the NATO decision for a second time in 6 weeks. In this executive board session Helmut Schmidt again decidedly supported adherence to the missile decision. He justified this most of all with the necessity of Bonn's loyalty to the alliance. This substantiation brings up a few important questions which cannot be ignored on the Rhine.

One of the questions is: Does stressing the thesis on loyalty to the alliance mean that the Government of the Federal Republic does not adhere to the word of the Federal chancellor of feeling committed to the Brussels missile decision only if the United States ratified the SALT II agreement, thus revoking agreement to the deployment if Washington will not ratify this agreement? Meanwhile the SALT II agreement has not been ratified contrary to all expectations. And Egon Bahr, the SPD disarmament expert, notes with a view to Washington that the SALT II agreement in all probability will not be rendered valid.

The stressing of Bonn's loyalty to the alliance, with which the adherence to NATO's missile decision is being justified, also raises the following question: Where will the FRG be led to with this loyalty to the alliance, which resembles a one-way street? Will it entail that Bonn also advocates the dislocation of the neutron weapon in the FRG, is demanded by Washington? And will Bonn's loyalty to the alliance also entail that Bonn endorses the American concept of a limited atomic war in Europe?

Moreover, it is well known that in its 1979 decision the SPD congress had called upon the Federal Government to approve of the dislocation of new American medium-range missiles only under the revoking condition that one renounces their introduction if arms-control negotiations lead to satisfactory results. Thus, this decision of the SPD congress has placed negotiations above the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles. The question arises as to whether this outlook that the introduction of additional medium-range missiles in the FRG and in Western Europe is rendered superfluous through negotiations, still remains the objective of the SPD? If so, why then does the SPD executive board in its latest decision reject the Soviet Union's proposal of freezing first of all the medium-range arsenals in the West and in the East and starting negotiations aimed at reducing these medium-range arsenals?

The SPD leadership's negative stance on the Soviet Union's disarmament proposal indicates that this leadership opposes the aforementioned objective of the SPD congress that the introduction of additional medium-range missiles be rendered superfluous through East-West negotiations. As it seems, the SPD Executive Board already to a large degree adapted to the demand made by Washington and some politicians at home that negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range weapons in Europe must not serve as a substitute for the stationing of medium-range missiles. The SPD Executive Board has not objected to this demand. Therewith people in the SPD leadership lose sight of the fact that the decision is made today as to whether the nuclear arms race in Europe can be checked or the threats to the FRG and Europe will increase even further.

'STUDIO NINE': ZAMYATIN VIEWS U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD282340 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Mar 81

[From "The Way We See It" program]

[Text] The head of the International Information Department of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, Leonid Zamyatin, has spoken on Soviet television about certain aspects of current Soviet-American relations. He did so on Saturday in a regular feature program called "Studio Nine." Here is an account of what Leonid Zamyatin said:

Leonid Zamyatin said the 2 and 1/2 months of the Reagan administration had seen definite changes at the White House, and not just changes in furnishings either, but changes in personnel who are being drawn mainly from the Institute of War, Peace and Revolution. This institute, it is being said in the United States, is supplying the whole country with theoreticians of rabid anticommunism.

A great deal is now being said at the White House about President Reagan's future policy, but mainly in internal affairs. Whenever representatives of the new administration are asked what will be its main foreign policy principles, the usual reply is that the White House is still studying the problem. Or else it is said the new President is learning diplomacy. That may be, since according to the American press, Mr Reagan before becoming President concerned himself mainly with domestic policy issues, and is now having to be initiated in all the complexities of diplomatic affairs. It is hard to say how good a learner the 40th President of the United States is, but judging from his first few pronouncements, the language he uses to express his ideas on the policies of other countries is anything but diplomatic and sounds more like slang.

What is characteristic of the Reagan administration, Leonid Zamyatin said further, is a sharp escalation of the arms race. When the President signed the 1982 United States budget which runs to \$226 billion [as heard], the only item that was not cut was military expenditure. As for social programs, about 115 different items were cut there. Indeed the cuts total \$40 odd billion. Even now, after just the initial steps of the new administration, it is clear that it seeks to achieve military superiority for the United States, above all over the Soviet Union. A spiraling of military spendings is being attributed in the United States to a desire on the part of the administration to overtake the Soviet Union in arms and to achieve a rough parity and equal security. But this is a very strange interpretation of the equal security principle which has served as a basis in recent times for the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, and between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

Who if not Gen Alexander Haig, a former NATO supreme commander, should know the real balance of strength. As recently as February 28 when speaking on French television he said there was a rough equality of strength. General Haig called it a point of relative equilibrium and equivalence which was taken to mean equality, parity and equal security. This being so, Leonid Zamyatin said, the Reagan administration has no valid arguments to justify a frenzied arms build-up. Yet in the next few years it is planning (?yet) 450 odd new programs, including some for producing weapons of mass destruction.

The Soviet Union has never violated the principle of equality and equal security, Leonid Zamyatin continued. We have never sought military superiority. This has been stated repeatedly by the leader of our party, Leonid Brezhnev. Leonid Zamyatin recalled the joint Soviet-American statement signed in June 1979 in Vienna by President Brezhnev and President Carter.

In that statement it was said that each side had stated in the course of the talks in Vienna that it did not and would not seek military superiority since this would only lead to a dangerous instability, causing an even higher level of armaments without contributing to the security of either side.

Leonid Zamyatin pointed out that the statement existed and the Soviet Union was strictly abiding by it. This was reaffirmed by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Communist Party Congress last month when he said the Soviet Union would stringently adhere to this principle. Therefore, whenever it is said in the United States that its arms drive is prompted by the need to overtake the Soviet Union and achieve arms parity with it, this does not correspond to the facts.

When Alexander Haig was asked how his statement about a rough equality and parity between the United States and the Soviet Union could be reconciled with the continued arms drive in the United States, he found nothing better to say than that this equality might change by the mid-eighties because of anticipated Soviet arms production. He also mentioned a CIA report about this to the Reagan administration. But we know well, Leonid Zamyatin said, that the CIA has more than once provoked the United States administration in various political and foreign policy issues. The real price of such statements on Mr Reagan's and Mr Haig's desks is well known.

The United States is making tremendous efforts to build up its naval strength. Although it says it has the biggest navy in the world, President Reagan's new programs call for increasing the number of United States naval vessels from 450 to 600 and increasing the number of big aircraft carriers to 15.

At the 26th Communist Party Congress Leonid Brezhnev mentioned United States efforts to assure a superiority over the Soviet Union in nuclear submarines by developing the Ohio and other systems targeted on the USSR. He pointed out that in the present conditions there is no chance of the United States achieving such a superiority for the simple reason that the Soviet Union would never allow this to happen.

This, Leonid Zamyatin said, is something the Reagan administration cannot seem to understand. It cannot grasp the fact that the Soviet Union cannot be talked to from a position of strength. We are prepared to sit down at the conference table, Leonid Zamyatin said, and conduct negotiations on the only fair basis, that of recognizing equal opportunities and equal security. It was on that basis that the extremely complicated strategic arms limitation agreement SALT II was negotiated which the Reagan administration now in effect wants to torpedo. At any rate, up to now we have had no specific proposals from the United States on this score. What is more, the United States wants to torpedo several other treaties which impose certain restrictions on strategic arms.

Our attitude to shaping relations with the United States and the world was stated at the 24th and 25th Soviet Communist Party Congresses. Our course was restated at the 26th congress too. We want to have good, normal relations with the United States. It is well known that the general situation in the world depends largely on the state of relations between our two countries.

Now that the world situation has been appreciably aggravated, there is an acute need for a dialogue between the two major countries. Leonid Brezhnev spoke about the need for such a dialogue in his report to the 26th party congress. The dialogue should be at all levels, but summit level being specially important. The records show that summit meetings invariably prove most productive and yield the most concrete solutions to major international problems. A Soviet-American summit meeting has been proposed by the Soviet Union. But what has been Washington's reaction? At first it was said there that the Soviet proposals were being studied.

This is understandable. The set of proposals made by the Soviet Union requires earnest study. But some time passed and now it is beginning to be said in the United States that there should be no hurry about negotiating with the Soviet Union. The motive is clearly to delay a dialogue. For example, speaking in a Senate committee, Alexander Haig said the United States had concerns more important than peace. And Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger said bluntly the United States should negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of strength.

There are also statements of a third kind. It is said that yes, the United States should negotiate with the Soviet Union and realizes this. But, before it enters into such negotiations with the Soviet Union, it is further said, the Soviet Union should prove its behavior in international affairs if from the United States standpoint acceptable. This is a very arrogant posture. For if we are to discuss rules of behavior about which so much is now being said in the United States, it ought to be remembered that such rules of behavior for all countries, including the United States, are laid down in the United Nations Charter, and in the international agreements signed by states. In many cases the United States is observing neither of them.

So how will the international situation shape up in the future? Many people are now asking this question, Leonid Zamyatin continued, and it should be clearly realized that there are certain objective realities that neither the Reagan administration nor any other American administration can change if it acts, from positions of crude pressure, on military steps. The vital interests of all the peoples of the world dictate the need for the relaxation of tensions. There is no escaping this because there is no cogent alternative to the policy of relaxation. So whether they like it in Washington or not, they will have to realize we have to live on the same planet, and to live on the same planet we have to learn to coexist, which means respecting the interests of other states, observing their sovereign rights. It means respecting the balance of strength existing in the world today. It is not force, not the arms race, and not the violation of the legitimate interests of other states, but all-round cooperation based on equality and equal security. That, in the view of Soviet communists, is the way to conduct international affairs, the only way.

Denies El Salvador Aid

LD282357 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] A prominent official of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, Leonid Zamyatin, has said on television in Moscow that the general situation in the world depends in a large measure on the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Leonid Zamyatin stressed the complexity of the present international situation and spoke of the need for a dialogue between the two countries at all levels, a dialogue at summit level having particular significance. He identified the main cause of the tension as the course adopted by President Reagan's administration with the aim of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and other countries not belonging to the NATO bloc. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, he said, has never violated the principle of mutual security nor does it seek to change the present balance of strength in its favor. On the situation in El Salvador Leonid Zamyatin described as false the allegation that the Soviet Union was interfering in its affairs. The Soviet Union, he said, had not supplied and was not supplying arms to that country. There were neither Soviet soldiers nor Soviet advisers in El Salvador. What was going on there was a people's struggle for national liberation against the dictatorial junta.

'UNCONSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE' AT MADRID CSCE NOTED

LD272302 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Difficulties in preparing the final document are threatening the success of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Our commentator Nikolay Gratsianov writes the following in connection with this:

The delay in working out universally acceptable decisions is caused by the unconstructive position of certain delegations of NATO countries, in the first place the American delegation, and their obstructive attitude regarding the propositions of other states.

For example, they ostensibly ignore the proposals on military detente put forward by Poland, [name indistinct], Romania and Sweden. The American representative declared his delegation is ready to discuss the French proposal only. This contains preliminary requirements which prevent the working out of a joint position. The examination of questions of military detente is made conditional on the settlement of other problems. The statement some weeks ago by the head of the American delegation, that the United States will prevent a conference which would stress military detente and disarmament, is completely strange and misguided.

So far, the delegations of NATO countries present in Madrid have not made a single step toward the new initiative launched by the Soviet Union more than a month ago at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet proposal also offers the possibility of a positive settlement of the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and so of leading the Madrid meeting to success.

Thus opens a new stage on the path of halting the arms race and the militarization of the European Continent. While the United States and certain other NATO countries display a unilateral attitude which does not take account of the opinion of other states, one has the impression they would like either to lead the Madrid meeting to failure or to adopt a document which would not resolve the essential question--that of holding a conference on detente.

To follow this path means to deceive the hopes of the people who expect decisions from the Madrid meeting likely to reduce military tension and strengthen peace and security in Europe.

WEST SEEKS MILITARY ADVANTAGE AT MADRID MEETING

LD281340 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Mar, TASS--TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes: Influential circles of the USA and of some other countries of NATO are fearing successful outcome of the Madrid meeting, foreseeing that such a positive result may become one of barriers to the step-up of the arms race and further militarisation of Europe by them. It is exactly those circles that are demanding that the USSR and other socialist countries abandon their main proposals and unreservedly accept most of Western proposals which proceed from endeavours to change the balance of interests which has been reflected and sealed in the Final Act of the European conference. The main cause of the difficulties that have arisen at the meeting is in this, in this alone.

Not a single proposal put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries contains anything that could do damage to any state participating in the Madrid meeting or jeopardize its security. All these proposals are prompted by the common interests of strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe.

This cannot be said in any way about many proposals of the Western states, which are obviously aimed at gaining unilateral military advantages, a "right" to interfere in the affairs of socialist countries and at upsetting the balanced decisions of the European conference.

The Soviet delegation is persistently calling to abandon such a prospectless approach. It is drawing attention to the fact that the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives advanced from the rostrum of the 26th Congress of the CPSU are also creating favourable conditions for the work of the Madrid meeting, opening the way for its conclusion on a positive plane. Such a successful outcome of the Madrid meeting would be served, first and foremost, by reaching agreement on the convocation of a conference of military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The meeting in Madrid can and must give a new stimulus to detente. This is what the peoples expect from it.

DELEGATION HEAD SPEAKS TO JOURNALISTS IN MADRID

LD271152 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Madrid, 27 Mar, TASS--The Madrid meeting as a component of the all-European process of detente plays a positive role in the cause of strengthening security and trust between states with different social systems, stated Leonid Ilichev, the head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Speaking at a press conference here on Thursday, he pointed out that certain forces whose path is crossed by detente are trying to hold up a distorting mirror to the course and prospects of detente.

Leonid Ilichev called on the journalists to make their contribution to bringing to the public of European countries an objective and unprejudiced information about the Madrid meeting.

Touching upon the Soviet peace initiatives in the field of confidence-building measures, the head of the Soviet delegation pointed out that some Western countries, instead of taking appropriate constructive steps on their part, are trying to put the Soviet proposals in a distorted light.

Neither do we agree with the tendentious reports by some Western news media which are creating an atmosphere of pessimism around the Madrid meeting, Leonid Ilichev emphasized. We are ready to make every effort for the effort for the elaboration of mutually acceptable decisions and a positive final document.

FINNISH, CUBAN, ANGOLAN, USSR OFFICIALS MEET

LD300929 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 March in its Morning Edition carries on page 4 a series of TASS items under the headline "Official Reports." The first report states that USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev met with Dr A. Karjalainen on 23 March to discuss Soviet-Finnish trade and economic relations. The second report says that Patolichev met with Cuban Foreign Trade Minister R. Cabrisas Ruiz on the same day to discuss Soviet-Cuban trade and economic relations. The third report states that Angolan Minister of Energy Pedro de Castro van Dunen met with S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and with P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, during his 18-24 March stay in the USSR.

REPORTAGE OF ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON REAGAN

LD302046 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Mar, TASS--An attempt has been made here on the life of President Reagan. Unknown persons opened fire at the President as he was leaving a hotel in downtown Washington where he had made a speech at a meeting of the building workers trade union. A Washington radio station said that several shots were fired. According to the first reports the President was not hurt.

White House Press Secretary Brady was wounded, as well as a Secret Service agent and a policeman. The man who fired the shots was detained by the President's bodyguards. Nothing is reported about him.

Condition 'Stable'

LD302304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] An attempt has been made in Washington on the life of President Reagan. An unknown person opened fire on the President when he left a hotel situated in the center of Washington after a speech at a conference of a construction workers' labor union.

Citing a statement by persons in the President's entourage, AP and UPI report that the President was wounded in the left side of the chest. He was taken to hospital, is conscious, and his condition is stable. During the attempt, White House Press Secretary Brady, a Secret Service agent and a police officer were also wounded. The gunman was seized by the President's guards.

Operation Performed

LD310710 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 31 Mar, TASS--An assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan has been made here. A certain John Hinkley, 25, opened fire on the President from a revolver when Ronald Reagan was leaving a hotel in downtown Washington after addressing a trade-union conference.

The President was rushed to the medical center of Washington University where an operation was performed on him to extract a bullet from his left lung. Physicians describe his condition as "stable and good." He is conscious. White House Press Secretary James Brady was heavily wounded in the head during the assassination attempt. One of Secret Service agents and a policeman were wounded.

The assailant, John Hinkley, has been arrested. According to a report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, he is a son of a big businessman from Evergreen, Colorado, who was earlier under psychiatrists' care. The UPI news agency reports that Hinkley was earlier a member of the National Socialist Party of America, the USA's biggest neo-Nazi grouping.

Upon receiving the news of the assassination attempt on Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush who was on his way to Texas cancelled his trip and returned to Washington.

More on Attempt

LD311143 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 31 Mar, TASS--An assassination attempt on the life of President Ronald Reagan has been made here. A certain John Hinkley, 25, opened fire on the President from a revolver.

That happened at 14 hours 30 minutes local time, on March 30, when the President surrounded by Secret Service agents stepped out from the Washington Hilton Hotel after speaking at a trade union conference. He turned to a group of expecting reporters and cameramen and at that moment Hinkley, who was near the group, made six shots one by one in a matter of a few seconds from a distance of 3-4 metres. One bullet hit Ronald Reagan in the chest.

Right after the shots were fired Secret Service agents pushed Ronald Reagan into his limousine which took him to George Washington University Hospital.

Hospital spokesmen said the bullet hit the President in the left side of the chest, struck the seventh rib and slid down into the lung tissue. Following a two-hour operation the bullet was removed, and the doctors said the President's life was out of danger and his condition was stable.

As a result of the assassination attempt the White House Press Secretary James Brady was gravely wounded in the head. Also wounded were a policeman and a Secret Service agent who at the moment of the assassination attempt were between the President and the gunman.

The FBI which began in investigation thus far have not said anything about the possible motives behind the attempt on the President's life.

John Hinkley was arrested. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, he is the son of a wealthy family of an oil company executive in Evergreen, Colorado. According to the UPI, until recently he was a member of the National-Socialist Party of the United States, a major neonazi organization in the U.S.

John Hinkley's name is already on police files: Last October the day when the then President of the United States James Carter arrived in Nashville, Tennessee, John Hinkley was arrested at the city airport for illegal possession of three guns. Several days after John Hinkley had been released on bail, he arrived in Dallas, Texas and bought two more revolvers at an armament store. One of them, the .22 revolver, was used in the assassination attempt. One of Hinkley's school teachers characterised him as a typical American guy.

Upon receiving the news of the assassination attempt on Ronald Reagan, U.S. vice-president, George Bush, cancelled his trip en route to Texas and returned to Washington.

Brezhnev Message

LD311104 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS--Follows full text of Leonid Brezhnev's telegram to the President of the USA:

"To His Excellency Ronald W. Reagan, President of the United States of America.

"We have learned with indignation about an attempt on your life. We are firmly condemning that criminal act.

"On behalf of the Soviet leadership and on my own behalf I wish you, Mr President, full and early recovery.

L. Brezhnev".

Reagan, U.S. Crime Rate

LD311142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] As has already been reported, an attempt has been made on the life of U.S. President Reagan. Our correspondent Aleksandr Druzhinin reports from Washington:

The police have managed to catch the gunman. He is a certain John Hinkley, from the town of Evergreen, Colorado. His father is the head of an oil exploration firm.

Nothing is being reported as yet on the motives which prompted Hinkley to carry out an attempt on the life of the President. However, the CBS television company has noted that Hinkley was a member of the National Socialist Fascist Party of America. According to the latest information which has been broadcast by U.S. television, the life of President Reagan is out of danger. After a 2-hour operation, the bullet was removed. Doctors at George Washington University Hospital, where the President was taken from the place where the attempt on his life was made, have reported that his condition is good.

Now, after the first hours of confusion which seized the U.S. capital at the news of the attempt on Ronald Reagan's life, the press here is raising a difficult question which is worrying Americans--how could it happen that another U.S. President has become the victim of crime? Some observers are inclined to believe that the reason is the absence of appropriate control of the sale of firearms, which facilitates the action of criminals. (?In evidence, reference is made to) the fact that in 1979 alone, 11,000 people were killed and 250,000 other crimes were committed with the aid of firearms in the United States. However, the majority of political figures and journalists pose the question more broadly. Many papers today recall that four presidents in American history have fallen victim to murderers--they are Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and John Kennedy. Attempts have been made on Presidents Jackson, Franklin Roosevelt, Truman, Ford and now Reagan, too.

Martin Luther King, a leading figure in the Negro struggle for equal rights, and presidential candidate Robert Kennedy were murdered for political motives.

After the attempt on President Reagan, his brother, Neil, told reporters: I expected this to happen, such is the society in which we are living. The scale of terror is staggering and frightening, stated Senator Claiborne Pell.

From year to year terror flourishes more and more in our country, stressed Edward Kennedy.

REAGAN COMMENTS ON LINKAGE, EVENTS IN POLAND CITED

LD310046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 30 Mar 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] The Washington POST has carried an interview with U.S. President Reagan. The head of the American administration reiterated that he intends to hold talks with the Soviet Union on the question of disarmament only in close linkage with other international problems. At the same time, the President resorted to such expressions as the "imperialist and expansionist policy of the Soviet Union," which, to put it mildly, does not fit in with the norms of diplomatic formulas.

Reagan's comments about the events in Poland command attention. He directly linked the question of selling food to the Polish People's Republic to the giving of complete freedom of action, as he put it, to the free trade union movement. This statement is obviously designed to give support to counterrevolutionary forces in Poland.

'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND'S AFFAIRS ATTACKED

LD301916 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1804 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Mar (TASS)--Certain circles in the United States are continuing to step up a campaign of support for antisocialist elements in Poland, crudely interfering in the internal affairs of that socialist state.

At a press conference held in San Francisco, L. Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO trade union, declared that the AFL-CIO leadership, closely connected, as is known, with the CIA, has sent Poland \$250,000 worth of various printing and duplicating equipment destined for antigovernmental elements of the Solidarity organization. He declined to say how it had been handed over to Solidarity.

Secretary of State A. Haig and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger have followed the White House in making a deliberate expression of "concern" over the measures being taken by the Polish Government to maintain law and order in the country.

Replying to a correspondent's question in an NBC television interview--"Might the United States not be thinking of the possibility of bringing in any sanctions against the Polish Government?"--Haig made it perfectly clear that Washington would react in the appropriate fashion if the Polish authorities were to preclude the actions of Solidarity elements. "I consider," he said, "that any regress regarding the reform in Poland (reference is to reform of an antisocialist tendency which is being advocated by the KSS-KOR would inevitably cause serious concern in the United States."

The secretary of state declined to give an answer to the question as to how that position was compatible with statements made previously by Washington that it considers what is happening in Poland to be an internal matter of that country.

The American mass media, usually ready to spread instigatory statements of the presidential entourage regarding other states, are also offering their dirty mite to the campaign of undisguised and crude interference in Poland's internal affairs. In particular, one's attention is drawn to the fact that the radio station Voice of America is making every effort in its provocative reports on Poland to push the development of events in that country in a direction favorable to Washington.

WEINBERGER COMMENTS ON POLAND, SALT SCORED

Threat of Invasion

LD302050 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS--Tass commentator Andrey Malyukin writes:

Answering the question of a television correspondent of the ABC company about the situation in Poland, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger expressed "concern" over the fact that the joint command and staff exercises Soyuz-81 of the allied armies and fleets is continuing, whereas, in his opinion, they should have ended.

As follows from the subsequent pronouncements by this civilian general, he views the Warsaw Treaty military exercises from the angle, as he himself puts it, of a threat of a Russian invasion of Poland. He even speaks of possible "retaliatory measures" from the USA. Apparently, Mr Weinberger, who has got used to his country's permanent interference in the affairs of other states under the pretext of protection of "vital interests" of the USA almost on all continents, cannot even think in other terms.

Well then, he will have to be reminded that People's Poland was, is and will be an equal member of the socialist community, that it is a member not of NATO, but of the Warsaw Treaty Organization that, at last, the question of perfecting the defence capacity of that country like that of its other allies is within their own competence and by no means within the competence of the aggressive military bloc of the Western powers, of which the U.S. defence secretary is in charge.

It must be noted in conclusion that the whole of the television interview by the present Pentagon chief reeks of the meanest instigation. But it is in vain that Mr Weinberger is trying to put on the robe of a world policeman. Instead of mixing into other peoples' affairs, he would be well advised to remember that the big stick, which he is trying to wield does not frighten anyone.

But as far as Poland's home affairs are concerned, they have been and are decided by the Polish Government, and only by it, and it does not need either the hypocritical expressions of concern or of Washington's equally hypocritical advice.

Policy Aggravates Tensions

LD302031 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS-TASS commentator Vladimir Matyash writes: Militaristic calls continue to sound in Washington these days. Demonstrating an imperial disregard for the interests of the international community and generally accepted rules and norms of inter-state relations the new U.S. administration is embarking on the dangerous road of aggravating tension in the world and unilaterally renouncing the existing Soviet-American accords in the field of military detente. Only thus can one assess the belligerent statement made on Sunday over the ABC television network by the U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger. He attacked for instance the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems and haughtily remarked that at present the United States was in the process of a total review of this entire sphere.

The head of the Pentagon deliberately ignored the provisions of this treaty signed by empowered representatives of the United States and the USSR when he called for the creation and development of new anti-ballistic systems, although this can only increase the danger of nuclear confrontation. Weinberger's remarks can be interpreted only as a deliberate attempt to toughen the policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union, of sabotaging talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. For it is well known, and this was repeatedly admitted by the American side, that the ABM treaty has operated effectively confirming thereby the mutual adherence of the USSR and the United States to the aims of limiting nuclear arms and to the principle of equal security. It serves the security interests of both sides, lessens the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war and enhances progress in the further limitation and reduction of strategic offensive arms.

The statement by the head of the U.S. military establishment patently shows that a dangerous tendency of aggravating the international atmosphere to the maximum, of starting a new round of the arms race and of ignoring the will of the world community has appeared lately in the American administration's policy. This manifests itself also in Washington's intention to finally refuse to ratify the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, to torpedo the international conference on the Indian Ocean, to impede the successful conclusion of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and to lead up a dead alley the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

It is obvious that such reckless and irresponsible actions are fraught with the most serious consequences for the cause of international peace and security.

R. ALLEN COMMENTS ON ISRAEL, PLO CONDEMNED

LD301702 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Mar, TASS--Using the hypocritical slogan of "struggle against international terrorism" as a cover, the U.S. administration is patronising regimes where terror is elevated to the rank of state policy. Added proof of this was provided by an interview given by Richard Allen, presidential assistance on national security, to the ABC television company from which it follows clearly that Washington views as "legitimate operations" Tel Aviv's barbarous terrorist attacks on neighboring Lebanon that claim hundreds of absolutely innocent people. Asked how these actions should be assessed the presidential assistant openly stated that they were "justified."

At the same time he permitted himself rude attacks on the Palestine Liberation Organization, contending that the PLO, which is recognized by the international community of nations as the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, is a "terrorist organization."

The UPI agency noted in this connection that Allen's remarks are in line with the Israeli policy in respect of the PLO. As to his statements about the "justified" nature of Israel's terrorist actions against neighboring Arab states, the agency believes that this could be interpreted as approval by the United States of Israel's repeated raids against Lebanon.

The UPI believes that this interview will ensure a "warm reception" in Israel for the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who is leaving for a tour of the Middle East at the end of this week.

Beirut, 30 Mar, TASS--The Palestine Liberation Organization has strongly condemned the provocative statements by the Assistant of the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Allen that the PLO is a "terrorist organization." This hostile stand of the new American administration, it was stated by an official PLO spokesman in a communique circulated here, confirms that it comes out not only against the national interests of other nations and peoples but is also pursuing an aggressive policy that poses a direct threat to the cause of peace and security.

Beirut, 30 Mar, TASS--The former Prime Minister of Lebanon al-Huss has strongly condemned the U.S. position. "By supporting Israel's bandit actions against Lebanon the new American administration has clearly demonstrated that it encourages terror, the propagator of which in the Middle East is Israel."

TERRORISM ELEVATED TO RANK OF STATE POLICY

LD301801 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: The American ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports with reference to official representatives that the CIA has drawn up and circulated a draft report which expresses emphatic disagreement with contentions of President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig that the USSR supports international terrorism. The CIA admits, the ASSOCIATED PRESS writes, that there is not enough evidence of Russian participation in terrorism.

And it could not have been otherwise. It was clear from the very outset of the hostile campaign started by the present American administration about the Soviet Union's involvement in "international terrorism" that this campaign could not be backed up by evidence. There were no facts of such support and cannot be any. It is well known that the Soviet Union has always been and continues to be a principled opponent of the theory and practice of terrorism, including in international relations.

If we turn to facts we will clearly see that it is the United States that has actually elevated terrorism to the rank of state policy.

Putting the equation mark between terrorism and the lawful struggle of the peoples for their national, economic and social liberation and counting on brute force, Washington is engaged in terrorist activities in various areas of the globe and is encouraging others to act likewise. The Congo and Cuba, Chile and Angola, Iran and Nicaragua, El Salvador and Afghanistan--these are only some of the countries where the United States has demonstrated for the whole world to see that terrorism is a component part of its policy. The bloody dictatorship in El Salvador survives only because of American aid. The United States is conducting an undeclared war against Afghanistan, arming and sending to its territory bands of terrorists. The United States supports the racist terrorist regime of Pretoria and the terrorists from UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] who are operating against Angola's lawful government. Lavish aid is being given by Washington to Tel Aviv which is perpetrating iniquities in the occupied Arab territories and against the peaceful population of Lebanon. And what can be said about the arbitrariness of the Ku-Klux-Klaners, racists, right-wing extremists and Zionists in the United States itself?

The confirmation of the falseness of Washington's anti-Soviet campaign came from a surprising quarter. But after all, who but the CIA should know best who is really engaged in international terrorism?

Bribery and blackmail, subversion and political assassination, the formation and sending of detachments to struggle against the democratic and national-liberation movement--such is the content of terrorist activities of the espionage establishment that cause indignation throughout the world. The CIA apparently fears, and not without reason, that the unsubstantiated campaign about the USSR's involvement in "international terrorism" will boomerang against the United States. Then there is yet another aspect--the inter-departmental rivalry, in particular between the CIA and the Pentagon's own intelligence. This largely explains also the appearance of the draft CIA report. Everything shows that the organisers of the shrill slander campaign about the Soviet Union's involvement in "international terrorism" have fallen flat on their faces.

NEW U.S. AIR STRATEGIC STRIKE FORCE VIEWED

LD310840 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1024 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 30 Mar (TASS)--The United States is pressing ahead with the formation of new military units for large-scale armed intervention abroad. At Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska, the Strategic Air Command (SAC) has set up a headquarters and control center for a so-called strategic strike force. The force will have 35 strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, and also dozens of reconnaissance and tanker aircraft. The radius of action of the strategic strike force will exceed 16,000 km. Its aircraft will be concentrated mainly at Minot and Grand Forks Air Bases in North Dakota.

Although this air armada is intended mainly for supporting the operations of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, Lt Gen L. Levitt, deputy commander of SAC, said that "They can carry out independent missions to any point of the world." He did not conceal the fact that the main targets of this force, whose motto is "anywhere, any time," will be the Near East and the Soviet Union.

The strategic strike force has already held its first exercise under the code name "Busy Praiser" at Whiteman Air Force base near Kansas City, Missouri where cooperation between various subunits was practiced, and also methods of bombing from various heights, in particular low-level bombing below the coverage of the enemy's radar. Further exercises are planned for the beginning of May.

So that this force will be able to fulfill its aim of being ready round the clock to strike at any target on the world, the Pentagon is trying to obtain special bases for it abroad. According to a UPI report, the Reagan administration "has recognized the need for such bases to be provided in the Near East area." The agency notes that the U.S. Air Force's choice has fallen on the Ras Banas base in Egypt on the shores of the Red Sea. The U.S. Defense Department has allocated over \$106 million in the next financial year for its modernization. The possibility of using the Israeli bases of Eytan and 'Ezyon on the Sinai Peninsula is also being considered.

JAPANESE 'MILITARY BUILDUP' IN HOKKAIDO RAPPEL

OW280311 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Japan's first tank division was activated at ceremonies in Chitose, Hokkaido, on 25 March. Our commentator Viktor Vinogradov says:

The Japanese Government has taken a new step toward a military buildup on Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island. As is known to all, the Defense Agency plans to increase military strength throughout Japan, particularly in Hokkaido. The tank division assigned to Hokkaido has 232 tanks of the most up-to-date M-74 type, self-propelled guns and armored personnel carriers. Its activation constitutes a link in the program to increase the manpower and equipment of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] in Hokkaido.

The emphasis on a military buildup in Hokkaido is very characteristic. It shows that the Japanese Government is deliberately stepping up military activities in areas close to the Soviet border, obstinately regarding the USSR as a potential enemy. Furthermore, it claims that Japan has been compelled to do all this and that the responsibility rests with the Soviet Union. Taku Yamasaki, deputy director general of the Defense Agency, delivered an address at the Chitose activation ceremonies clearly demonstrating the Japanese Government's stand. He again asserted that the SDF buildup in Hokkaido is due to continuing increased Soviet military strength in the Far East. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the pretext used in Yamasaki's address is totally false.

It was not very long ago that the Japanese Government leaders admitted that the Soviet Union was not threatening Japan's security. Nevertheless, the Japanese Government continues to employ a fiction to justify the nation's militarization. In his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, General Secretary Brezhnev analyzed the Japanese Government's behavior, saying that negative elements have become conspicuous in Japanese foreign policy. They are playing up to the dangerous plans of Washington and Beijing.

To justify those "negative elements," the ruling circles in Japan bring up the "Soviet threat" theory, which has long been invalidated by life or charge the Soviet Union with "expansionism." In fact, it is Japan that is engaged in a military buildup in areas close to the Soviet border.

MIKHAYLOV SCORES ASSEMBLY ELECTION IN SOUTH KOREA

SK280142 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Station commentator Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] The results of the recent South Korean National Assembly election have been announced in Seoul. As expected, the so-called Democratic Justice Party headed by Chon Tu-hwan, South Korea's dictator, gained the majority of the seats.

Supporters of the dictator have gained some 150 seats in the National Assembly. Supporters of the military regime gained nearly half of the total seats without voting in accordance with the provisions of South Korea's antipopular Constitution. The Seoul dictator appointed them at his discretion. Observers say that as in previous political farces enacted by the Seoul regime, this election is no exception.

The Seoul authorities tried by all possible means to achieve a favorable result in the election. They mobilized the army and the police to suppress the people's protracted demand to abolish the antidemocratic system.

Why were the general elections held in South Korea, where the will of the broad popular masses and democratic social circles have been completely ignored? Chongwadae is well aware that the South Korean people's indignation over the Kwangju hangman's rule, the suppression of the democratic uprising and the constant suppression of the people are growing each day.

Therefore, the Seoul regime inevitably has had to heed the protest of progressive social circles throughout the world who are condemning the fascist military rule in South Korea. Thus, the South Korean rulers are trying to adopt democracy in form if not in substance. To this end, the new Constitution was adopted, martial law was lifted and the so-called presidential election was held in accordance with a scenario prepared by Chon Tu-Hwan himself. At the same time, according to Seoul propaganda, the Seoul regime plans to fabricate organizations such as the National Conference for Unification, which supposedly reflects the people's will. However, in South Korea, a classic police state, how can we contemplate any expression of free will? As is known, those who do not support the policies of the Seoul regime have been subjected to persecution and suppression. Opposition party activists have been banned from political activities, and several thousand patriotic figures have been imprisoned. This is the true nature of democracy in South Korea. Any sinister attempt of Seoul to reverse black and white will not change this fact.

During the election campaign, students at Seoul National University staged a demonstration to protest this hackneyed farce. A statement adopted by the students pointed out that the election system in South Korea is totally antidemocratic. This election system is aimed at maintaining the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime.

Patriots in South Korea are demanding the recovery of the freedoms of speech, press and assembly and the release of all political prisoners. Clearly, the progressive forces of South Korea are more resolutely struggling to oppose the antipopular Chon Tu-hwan regime, to normalize the country's economy and to achieve the social and economic reforms.

WORK OF KOREA REUNIFICATION CONFERENCE SUMMARIZED

LD292004 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Algiers, 29 Mar, TASS--The World Conference for an Independent Peaceful Reunification of Korea has come to a close here. It was attended by delegations from various countries and by representatives of international organisations.

The participants in the conference condemned the criminal actions of Chon Tu-hwan clique which implants terror and violence in South Korea, and adopted an appeal to the peoples of the world to promote the reunification of Korea.

The division of Korea, supported by U.S. military presence in breach of the Korean people's right to reunification, poses a serious threat to peace and security in Asia and throughout the world, the appeal emphasises. The withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Korea, the dismantling of U.S. military bases, termination of military deliveries to the Chon Tu-hwan regime and renunciation of military exercises are the indispensable condition for a peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

Only the Korean people has the right to choose ways for reunification. The peoples of the whole world must actively come out in favour of reunification of Korea, in defence of the Korean people's right to freedom and independence, against the intrigues of the forces of imperialism, the document points out.

MPR'S TSOG LEAVES MOSCOW AFTER ANNIVERSARY VISIT

LD300813 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Departure of Delegation"]

[Text] A military delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) headed by Col Gen B. Tsog, MPR first deputy defense minister, which was in Moscow at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, for celebrations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army, has departed for home.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief, Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Army.

Among the sendoff party were D. Gotob, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Maj Gen S. Gangaanyam, military and air attache at the MPR Embassy in the USSR.

GENERAL PETROV'S DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA

LD311017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Military Delegation Returns"]

[Text] On March 21 a Soviet military delegation headed by Army Gen V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense, returned to the USSR from a visit to Mongolia made at the invitation of Col Gen J. Abhia, Mongolian minister of defense, for the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

The delegation was met at the airport by Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy minister of defense, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Army.

The welcoming party included B. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Maj Gen S. Gangaanyam, army and air attache at the Mongolian Embassy in the USSR.

BABRAK KARMAL DELIVERS NEW YEAR MESSAGE

LD301245 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Mar 81 p 3

[TASS report: "B. Karmal's Speech"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Mar--Today in the DRA is the first day of the new year according to the Afghan calendar.

On Afghan radio and television Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, has delivered a new year greetings message to the country's working people. In the past year, he said, the DRA leadership has taken measures to mobilize all the country's patriotic forces with the aim of ensuring a new atmosphere--an atmosphere of democratic legality, trust and cooperation among Afghanistan's ethnic groups, an atmosphere of peaceful labor. The sinister plans of our enemies, who sought to plunge the country into a deep economic, social and cultural crisis, have been brought to naught over the past year. The DRA's fundamental principles were also adopted and the conditions were prepared for creating a national fatherland front in the country.

The PDPA and the DRA Government are taking urgent measures for the faster development of the country's national economy. Today, the Afghan leader stated, all the requisite preconditions have been created for this development. On the eve of the new year the DRA Revolutionary Council approved the country's socioeconomic development plan. This has been drawn up on a scientific basis and envisages considerably developing industry and agriculture, domestic and foreign trade, education and public health. The DRA Government will make efforts for a truly democratic and just solution of the land problem, will give the peasants all-around assistance and will promote strengthened unity between workers and peasants. The DRA Government is pursuing and will continue to pursue a policy according with the interests of the working people's masses of the country and aimed at improving their well-being. As from the new year, B. Karmal said, the wages of workers and employees are being raised by an average 26.6 percent, and those of low-paid categories of workers and employees are being raised by up to 50 percent.

The message resolutely condemns the intrigues of imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists and reaction, which are waging an undeclared war against the DRA. These enemies of Democratic Afghanistan, the message notes, have created numerous camps at which they train and arm counterrevolutionary gangs which they then send onto Afghanistan's territory to carry out subversive activity and commit murder. They are also exploiting the religion of Islam for their own ends.

The message criticizes the recent statement by U.S. President R. Reagan expressing the U.S. intention of supporting the counterrevolutionary elements and supplying them with weapons. This statement, B. Karmal stated, represents direct U.S. interference in the internal affairs of independent and free Afghanistan.

We, the Afghan leader stated, are not alone in our difficult and noble activity to build a new, just society in our country. All the world's progressive, peace-loving and democratic forces--above all the Soviet Union, that great neighboring country and sincere friend of the Afghan people--are helping and supporting us in the solution of this task. The great land of the Soviets gave us fraternal international assistance at difficult moments in the Afghan people's life when the question had arisen of the existence of our revolution and motherland, the defense of freedom and national independence and the repulse of the criminal acts of aggression by imperialism, the hegemonists and reaction. The presence in Afghanistan of the limited Soviet troop contingent, the message stresses, is explained by the need to offer assistance in defending the DRA's independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty against the aggression planned by imperialism.

As soon as the external conspiracies and aggression against the DRA cease and reliable guarantees that they will not be resumed have been secured, the limited Soviet troop contingent will return to its own peace-loving country.

On the basis of the principles of fraternal revolutionary solidarity the Soviet Union gives us support and assistance in building a new society, surmounting economic backwardness and improving the living standards of our country's working people's masses. The longstanding traditional friendship between the two countries, B. Karmal noted, has risen to a new qualitative level under the current conditions and has been transformed into relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and all-around cooperation. A posture of support by the Soviet Union for the April revolution was yet again strongly and clearly reaffirmed in the report by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Afghanistan, B. Karmal said, is a nonaligned and peace-loving country. In the world arena it resolutely defends the detente process and advocates preventing the emergence of another war, curbing the arms race and settling disagreements peacefully by means of negotiation. We want to have friendly relations with all countries of the world.

PAKISTAN ACCUSED OF FOSTERING TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

LD310124 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 30 Mar, TASS--An official spokesman of the Pakistani Government has said that countries that grant refuge "to air pirates and murderers help the spread of international terrorism." He made this statement in connection with the recent hijacking of a Pakistani Airlines plane.

Such a statement could only be welcomed if broad sections of the international public did not know facts of official Islamabad's direct participation in terrorist activities against Democratic Afghanistan which is building a peaceful life. Empty rhetorics cannot gloss over the fact that bands of the anti-Afghan counter-revolutionary scum are entrenched on the territory of Pakistan. It is from Pakistan that these bands, armed with American, British and Chinese weapons, make bandit raids on Afghanistan's border areas. With the knowledge and blessing of the Pakistani authorities more than 70 strongpoints and special bases have been set up on that country's territory where bandit detachments are formed under the supervision of American and Chinese "advisers" in Afghanistan these hired killers murder teachers, destroy bridges and roads, execute party activists.

With the assistance of the United States, some West European countries and China, the military regime in Pakistan has turned the country into an instrument of international reaction's plot not only against Afghanistan but also against other neighboring states, in particular against India. The Indian press writes that the Chinese special services, which coordinate their activities with the CIA, are actively using Pakistani nationals in sending terrorists into Indian territory.

With the same purpose the special services of China, Pakistan and the United States are actively beginning to recruit Afghan mercenaries into the ranks of terrorists. Under the pretext of tourist trips, treatment or temporary residence, these "refugees" are sent into India with assignments to perform acts of terrorism, gather espionage information, to organize slander campaigns and all sorts of actions against the countries that are India's friends--the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

All these facts clearly show who in reality is encouraging international terrorism. No hypocritical statements can camouflage the criminal activity of the special services of international imperialism and of reactionary regimes against the peoples of developing countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD301544 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 30 Mar 81

["PZPR Central Committee Plenum"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar (TASS)--The Ninth Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Plenum has been held here. K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered the Politburo report, "The Main Problems of the Situation in the Country and the Party's Tasks in Preparing for the Ninth Congress."

He said that the situation in the country had deteriorated once again. Threats of strikes and their use as a form of pressure had begun to be applied again, in spite of the fact that they disrupt the production rhythm and the life of the people. During many conflicts a slanderous campaign had been conducted, calculated to compromise the leading cadres.

Attacks on the organs of public order of the Polish People's Republic were an integral part of this campaign. Their aim was to discredit these organs in the eyes of the public and to weaken their position.

At the same time the number of irresponsible actions by individual Solidarity figures and of publications of a clearly anticommunist nature has increased. All this is happening because of figures of a rightwing persuasion, who are trying to push the country onto the path of creeping counterrevolution, have penetrated various sections of Solidarity.

We, he continued, have been placed before the threat of a general strike, which may last for an indefinite period. The consequences of such a strike--even excluding stoppages in certain branches of production--are difficult to evaluate. Our country does not have at its disposal the reserves which will make it possible to survive this catastrophe on the economic level. In view of this, the structure of our state, its very existence, is placed under the threat of extreme trial.

This is a sinister plot. This is no longer pressure on the authorities but rather direct struggle against our party and the existing state authority, against socialism. This is now a struggle for power. There is now an imperative need for all our party and that part of society which realizes the danger to understand this threat. We must oppose such ambitions with total resolve. If it should come to a strike, the responsibility for it will be exclusively shouldered by its organizers. There are forces which have emerged in Solidarity which are pushing it from an anticommunist position onto a path of political activity and involving it in a struggle with the PZPR and the people's state. Lately, it is precisely these trends which have begun to predominate, as can be seen in the subversive propaganda and political strikes. All this entails a threat to the country and Solidarity itself. We are warning its leadership about the consequences of political adventurism. It is extremely important that the PZPR members who are members of Solidarity, all those active in it, as well as those who adhere to the positions of the trade union nature of this organization, resolutely counter such tendencies and expel their supporters from the trade union.

The speaker noted that the situation requires that the whole of our party be united. Consolidation and strengthening of the party, development of democracy and discipline, a transfer to increasing activity in all spheres of socialist renewal, to wider cooperation with constructive forces and to effective political struggle with the opponents of the socialist order--this is the main and urgent task of the day. The strategic direction of the party is extending the union of all patriotic forces of good will, reason and responsibility. Stable political ideological-educational and mobilization activity is needed, which today unfortunately is neglected by many party organs and organizations.

K. Barcikowski stressed that in socialist renewal there is no place for ideas which go beyond the historically formed boundaries of the socialist structure and which threaten its foundations.

The situation demands vigilance and an effective struggle with the political enemies of the system, for whom the crisis has opened up a wide field of activity. What we are up against is both opposition groups which were organized a long time ago KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defence Committee], The Confederation for an Independent Poland and forces which are being revived today and which in the past under various circumstances have been on the opposite side of the barricade of the class struggle for people's rule and social transformations in Poland.

The political struggle with the enemies of the structure is necessary simply in order that the process of renewal takes place in the interests of the people and the state and that during this process the structure should not only be freed from distortions but should also reinforce all those values which in the past have indicated the achievements of Poland and the social revolution in the country.

Having characterized the main directions of ideological and organizational preparation for the Ninth PZPR Congress, the rapporteur noted the need to oppose effectively the foisting of alien conceptions on the party, which threaten its ideological unity and order. We must direct all of our energy towards fulfilling the tasks of the present day. We have no time to lose, since the fate of the country and of socialism is being decided in a situation in which hostile attacks are being made upon the party.

K. Barcikowski stressed in conclusion that the most urgent task today is to restore calm and continue normal work. The government, he said, must be given a chance to carry out its program and must receive full and effective support in this. What Poland needs is not tension, but calm.

Forty-four participants of the plenum spoke in the debate on the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report. A closing speech was delivered by S. Kania. The plenum adopted a resolution on the questions discussed.

TASS 'Supplement'

LD301654 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1539 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1539 GMT on 30 March carries a six TASS-take item which it describes as a "supplement" [dopolneniye] to the above item.]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar (TASS)--The plenum adopted a resolution on the report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo which notes in part:

The overwhelming majority of party organizations are expressing thier profound concern at the fact that Poland has found itself faced with a huge danger because the actions undertaken by the party and government, which are aimed at implementing the tasks of social renewal determined by the PZPR for implementing social agreements and stabilizing political and economic life, have been violated by a new wave of social tension.

The main threat to the country is presented by the undermining of the socialist structures of state. Strikes, which have received approval as a tool in the struggle of the working class for defending its social interests, are being used to weaken the people's state and to limit the constitutional rights of the organs of authority.

Ever greater pressure is being put on Solidarity for the purpose of prompting this trade union association to step up its political activity and interference in the competence of state bodies. Influencing Solidarity and prompting it to activities running counter to the trade union's charter, the groups of opponents of socialism and various forces of social reaction are developing an extensive propaganda campaign, the purpose of which is to spread distrust in the party and state organs of power, especially the organs of the militia and the security service.

The stepping up of tension and in particular the organization of strikes and the introduction of anarchy into economic life are worsening the country's economic situation, are making more difficult the struggle to satisfy the elementary requirements for food-stuffs, are causing the danger of growing inflation and placing the country on the brink of direct economic catastrophe. The Central Committee assesses the development of the situation with the greatest seriousness for it contains many dangers for Poland and for all Poles, creates a threat to the previous gains of socialism in the country and threatens the destruction of hope of the socialist renewal of our life. The inherent duty of the party and of all social forces standing on the basis of socialism is to do everything to ensure the extraction of the country from the profound crisis in order to create conditions of calm, order and also of national and civil security.

The PZPR Central Committee appealed to all workers, to millions of toilers, to members of the trade unions with the call: Guided by a feeling of civil responsibility, support the line of dialogue and agreement, break the period [polosa] of strikes. A public agreement is essential to solve the dramatically difficult economic position and to start on the struggle to satisfy the elementary needs of the toilers.

The sharp criticism within the party of the distortions which have appeared in the process of socialist construction has brought about numerous constructive and creative searches. However, together with them there have appeared tendencies which are threatening the unity and cohesion of the party and which are also weakening its political strength and ideological influence.

The PZPR Central Committee posed the task of firmly opposing:

The undermining of the basic principle of a Marxist-Leninist party--democratic centralism--and the weakening of party discipline;

The raising of theories of ideological pluralism and also attacks on the party structure defined by its charter;

Reactionary attitudes which are slowing down necessary transformations and lowering the prestige and genuine character of the party;

Opinions and views negating the leading role of the party and weakening its influence on sociopolitical life in the country.

At the same time the party should oppose any attempt to weaken its ranks through schisms, factional activity and ideological capitulation, and should decisively defend the principles of socialism.

The resolution says that the party should rally together internally; strengthen such basic criteria of party spirit as loyalty to Marxist-Leninist ideology, patriotism and internationalism; and struggle against views that are hostile to socialism, weaken the party and its structure and are directed at undermining its ideological genuineness, its active participation in the process of transformations, its conscientious attitude toward labor and concern for strengthening public discipline and its observance of moral norms and principles.

The resolution further notes that a task for the entire party and its links and levels is struggle for the political unity of the trade union movement. The party favors a strong trade union movement and will support all its constructive initiatives which serve the interests of the working people. At the same time, stressing the topicality of the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the Central Committee considers as an important task confronting all members of the party the countering of the influence of enemies of socialism, in particular, links with Solidarity, and the consistent countering of the transformation of the trade union into a political organization whipping up social tension and anxiety.

The Central Committee decrees the holding of a report-back and election campaign. Together with individual talks this will become an important stage in preparing the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress. The Central Committee considers that the ninth extraordinary congress of the party should be held before July 1981, that is, immediately after the completion of the report-back and election campaign. The 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum should adopt programmatic theses of pre-congress debate, determine representational norms, and also the plan of work for the party following the ninth congress.

SOLIDARITY DECISION ON GENERAL STRIKE REPORTED

LD301838 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar, TASS--Representatives of the all-Polish Consultative Commission of the Solidarity trade union announced today their decision to hold off the general strike appointed for Tuesday after talks with the Committee of the Council of Ministers for Trade Unions, PAP agency reports.

SOVIET, POLISH TROOPS COOPERATE ON EXERCISE

LD301415 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondents Col G. Kashuba and Lt Col A. Khorunshiy:
"In Single Formation; From the Joint Tactical Exercise of Soviet and Polish Servicemen"]

[Text] Class brothers and brothers in arms...these words accurately define the nature of relations among the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact member countries. Loyalty to the traditions of combat fraternity is graphically revealed in the constantly strengthening ties between units and subunits of the Polish Army and the Northern Group of Forces. Joint exercises are an effective way of further consolidating combat fraternity. Today we will tell you about the participants in one such exercise by subunits of the Northern Group of Forces and the Polish Army.

Before the exercise Soviet and Polish servicemen met with veterans of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko 1st Infantry Division. Mikolaj Wysocki, who fought in the Battle of Lenino which marked the birth of the Polish Army, spoke first. He recalled those fiery days and the Soviet servicemen with whom he had fought shoulder to shoulder for the liberation of Warsaw and during the capture of Berlin. He spoke about the threat posed to the peoples by U.S. imperialism and about the need to strengthen combat fraternity and maintain a high level of vigilance.

Franciszek Oleszczuk also fought in the Battle of Lenino. With emotion he told how he, wounded in the battle, was saved by two Soviet nurses.

"My father also has the 'For the Liberation of Warsaw' and 'For the Capture of Berlin' medals," Guards' Snr Sgt (Grigoriy) Martinovich, who also spoke at the meeting, said. "I am proud to be serving on Polish soil, where my father fought."

The Soviet and Polish servicemen presented the Kosciuszko veterans with flowers and greetings messages.

There was another meeting in joint commemoration of the war. It was held under the title "A Day at the Front."

"In those places where the exercise is being held," Guards' Snr Lt Vladimir Segeyev, battalion deputy commander for political affairs, said, "36 years ago, in March 1945, the battle with the Hitlerites was raging. Our unit was among those which fought in it. We have decided to tell Soviet and Polish servicemen about the events of those days."

"It was a moving conversation," Platoon Commander 2d Lt Marek Drozd, member of the PZPR said, sharing his impressions with us. "Another page has opened for us in the annals of Polish-Soviet combat fraternity. We now have a better knowledge of how dearly freedom was won on our soil."

More than 600,000 Soviet servicemen were killed in the fight to liberate Poland. Among them was the grandfather of the commander of an excellent-rated platoon, Guards' Snr Lt Sergey Kutovyy, who is taking part in the exercise. For a long time Petr Andreyevich was posted missing. Following a long search with the help of Polish comrades it was finally established that he died a hero on the approaches to Poznan. Soviet and Polish servicemen listened to Sergey's story with emotion, as they also did to a short speech by 2d Lt Petr Marshal, one of the best platoon commanders, whose grandfather also died fighting the Hitlerites. These memories are from the heart and raise to a still higher level the responsibility of defending socialism and strengthening combat fraternity.

Standing in a forest clearing under a spreading pine were two officers, Guards' Capt Vyacheslav Tarasov and 2n Lt Marek Druzd--the commanders of companies which were to launch a joint attack. They met there to run through the plan again. What is called a sense of fellowship, that is, mutual understanding, will also be an important factor. Is there such a sense?

"I think that we have learned to understand each other well," Guards' Captain Tarasov said with a smile. "I have known Marek and many other Polish officers for a long time. Our subunits have taken part in joint camp assemblies, which are now an important way of enhancing servicemen's skills and consolidating combat fraternity. The assemblies ended with a joint field firing exercise. Mixed crews were formed for this purpose. For example, the tank commander would be a Polish soldier, while the controls would be manned by a Soviet serviceman and vice versa. All the mixed crews received good or excellent ratings. An amateur film has been made of these assemblies."

...While the subunit commanders were reconnoitering, the personnel wasted no time. Driver-mechanics and gunners chatted informally among themselves.... Tank commanders Guards' Snr Sgt Vasiliy Milyy and Cpl Mirosław Letak displayed a particular interest in one another. They would be working on their subunits' flanks, that is, just a few dozen meters from one another. What were they talking about? Again, about mutual support--tactical support and fire support. They reminisced about previous meetings and exchanged experiences of ensuring a high degree of coordination among crews and in the organization of competition. Then all the crew members met. There were handshakes, friendly smiles and inquiries about news from home. This is how the cooperation of hearts, an equally important factor in winning victory in the field, is strengthened.

Then came the attack, swift and unstoppable. The Soviet and Polish subunits' fighting vehicles advanced in single combat formation.

Immediately after the attack we witnessed another memorable meeting. Sgt Bisen Davletbayev was standing in the center of a group of Polish soldiers. We could see his red shoulder boards and the stars on his insignia.

"Motorized rifle troops?" Tank Commander Władek Korbaczynski, obviously wanting to show how well informed he was in the matter, asked him with a smile.

"That's right," Bisen confirmed, adding: "Let's go on cooperating, infantry and tanks are sure a force to be reckoned with."

Korbaczynski repeated the word "cooperation." He couldn't get his tongue around it first time round. In the end he used the shorter and simpler word "together" instead.

"Let's do it together," he said, firmly shaking the hand of the Soviet serviceman.

After the exercise we met once again with 2d Lt Marek Guzinski, who heads the subunit's party organization. There are 10 PZPR members in the company. A party meeting was held on the firing ground before the attack. The exemplariness of communists in combat training was discussed.

"And every one of them," Marek emphasized, "really set an example in combat training."

He named those who had distinguished themselves--Tank Commander Cpl Eugeniusz Sosnowski and Gunner Pvt Jaroslaw Sikorski. Corporal Sosnowski is one of the communists who, at this difficult time for the country, are actively exposing the intrigues of the enemies of People's Poland who see it as their duty to educate personnel in the spirit of loyalty to the traditions of internationalism and combat fraternity. He told us about the great interest that the company's communists and all personnel are showing in the 26th CPSU Congress materials. At the soldiers' request they were addressed by Guards' Maj Ivan Demyanovich Kotsyuruba, a political worker in one of the Soviet subunits. He told the Polish servicemen about the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The joint plan provided for a meeting of Soviet and Polish political workers after the exercise. Its purpose was to generalize experience of party political work on the exercise and to determine routine measures for the personnel's international education.

...The subunits returned to their camps. The columns halted before a bridge over one of the numerous Polish rivers which have become particularly swollen during these spring days.

"Let's take a look at the bridge of friendship," Guards' Captain Tarasov suggested to us.

Bridge of friendship.... For long years the river had given the rural inhabitants of this region a lot of troubles: There was no bridge nearby, and they had to make a detour of more than 10 km to reach the field on the other side of the river. The servicemen of a Soviet engineering subunit commanded by Snr Lt A. Bobritskiy linked the river's banks by means of a high-quality bridge. The grateful Poles called it the bridge of friendship.

Snr Lt A. Bobritskiy, Lt L. Gots, Lt V. Bogdanovich, Snr Lt A. Zhirov and the other servicemen who participated in building the bridge have not served in the Northern Group of Forces for a long time, but they are not forgotten in Poland. Still remembered in the mines of Silesia to this day are the 800 former Donbass miners--frontline soldiers who, immediately after the Polish lands' liberation from fascism, participated in re-constructing the mines, taught their Polish comrades the mining business and produced the first postwar coal for the republic.

...And the column is once again on the move. The heirs to the glory of their fathers and grandfathers, the defenders of socialism carrying further the baton of combat fraternity are on the march.

LD301537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 81 p 5

[V. Korionov "rejoinder": "The General Speaks Frankly"]

Rogers did not hide his plans to draw France which, as is well known, has left the NATO military organization, into the implementation of the plans which this aggressive bloc's ringleaders are hatching. I am sure, he said, that the French military potential "will be put at the disposal of SACEUR, when the time comes."

Nor does the Pentagon spokesman conceal the fact that Washington's plans include dispatching NATO troops wherever it likes, including regions far beyond the boundaries originally set by the NATO treaty. The U.S. general does not like the present NATO zone "from northern Norway to eastern Turkey." He declares "As commander of the U.S. Armed Forces, I also bear responsibility for any crisis which might break out in all countries in North Africa right up to the Near East and the eastern border of Iran where it is contiguous with Afghanistan and Pakistan."

In West Europe there are still naive people who believe that Washington is truly concerned for their security. Now anyone with ears can hear that the U.S. administration's assurances on this count are nothing more than a screen concealing the Pentagon's designs and have nothing to do with West Europe's security. In reality across the ocean the armed forces of this part of Europe are viewed only as the U.S. militarists' mercenaries.

Challenge to Rogers Remarks

LD302348 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] In an interview with the Belgian press, General Rogers, Supreme Allied Command, Europe said that in the event of an armed conflict on the continent France would necessarily rejoin the Atlantic alliance military organization. I am absolutely certain, he stated, that French troops would be by our side again, that is, that they would be where they belong.

These statements by the American general, who has arrogated to himself the right to decide on the military strategy of a sovereign European state, our commentator Vladimir Vladimirov writes, show that the new Washington administration is stepping up its pressure on Paris so as to involve France in the military organization of the Atlantic bloc again and to attach it firmly by the links of Atlantic solidarity to U.S. policy.

It is strange that the American general should choose the alleged Soviet threat for blackmail and intimidation at a time when throughout the world, and thus in France, politicians and public figures are examining and positively assessing the new Soviet peace initiatives set out at the CPSU Congress and aimed a consolidating peace. Some people in Washington seem to have a low opinion of France's independent line in maintaining stable relations with the socialist countries and in safeguarding the development of the policy of detente. Moreover, the American general cannot say that he is unaware of the recent statement by Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who pulled out a French return to NATO, and that when he spoke of a strong America, he went strong for itself [as heard]. This does not mean at all that it has to harden its tone to dictate French policy.

By playing the role of an oracle of war and confrontation, Mr Rogers found himself in the very delicate position of a person who, after forecasting rain, holds the barometer needle pointing to the appropriate forecast so as to convince his neighbors. The attempts of the Atlantic military clique and arms dealers to impose their will on the peoples, to compromise the progress of confidence achieved in Europe in the sixties and to make white pass as black are doomed to failure. The European peoples and all people of good will are dreaming of a peaceful future.

NETHERLANDS LEADERS DEPART FOR U.S. TALKS

LD302318 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] The Hague, 30 Mar, TASS--The Prime Minister of Holland Andreas van Agt and Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw left today for Washington to hold talks with the American administration on international problems.

This is not the first visit to the United States by West European statesmen since the coming of the new administration to power there. Washington has already been visited by representatives of France, the FRG, and Britain. The visit by the Dutch prime minister attracts attention because he is the current chairman of the European Council of the Communities at the level of heads of state and government of Common Market countries.

Observers note that the question of East-West relations will be prominent in Van Agt's talks in the United States. The West European states are alarmed by the aggressive stand taken by the United States in the international arena, by Washington's attempts to put pressure on its NATO partners to make them build up their military budgets and also consent to the acceleration of plans to deploy new American nuclear missile weapons on the territory of several West European countries.

As is known, Holland and Belgium have not yet adopted a final decision on this question. Besides, growing in West European countries is a movement of protest against these dangerous plans, in support of continuing the policy of detente and talks on the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress.

It is recalled here that the alarm of the NATO upper crust over these tendencies was reflected by the recent blitz visit to Holland by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of NATO's Joint Armed Forces in Europe General Rogers who was accompanied by two other top NATO officers.

It is reported that at his talks in Washington Van Agt will discuss also the question of the search for ways of a peace settlement in the Middle East where the positions of the Ten and the United States differ.

Much alarm is caused in the EEC by the growing protectionist tendencies in the United States which are damaging to the economy of the Common Market countries. Faced with such American policy they decided to coordinate their positions. It appears that much attention at Van Agt's talks will also be given to this acute problem.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT SIGNED--Moscow, 27 Mar, TASS--A new agreement on technical cooperation and on the exchange of news services between TASS and the West German news agency DEUTSCHE DEPESCHEN-DIENST [DDP] has been signed here. It was signed for DDP by Manfred Jakubowsky, director of the agency, and for TASS by Anatoliy Krasikov, deputy director-general. [TASS] [Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 27 Mar 81 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RASHIDOV'S TALKS IN ALGERIA

LD301359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Arrival of CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] Algiers, 24 Mar--The visit by a CPSU delegation headed by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria at the invitation of the National Liberation Front of Algeria (FLN) is continuing. Today Sh. R. Rashidov was received by Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and FLN general secretary. During a conversation held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions of the further development of relations between the CPSU and the FLN and of cooperation between the USSR and Algeria. V.N. Rykov, USSR ambassador to Algeria, attended the meeting.

Talks continued today between the Soviet party delegation and an FLN delegation headed by Sulayma'n Hofman, chairman of the FLN Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission, an exchange of information on the activity of the CPSU and the FLN took place during the talks. The CPSU delegation described the results of the 26th CPSU Congress. Both sides stressed the commonality of interests between the CPSU and the FLN in the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress for the peoples and against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction. The FLN delegation appraised highly the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on questions of domestic and foreign policy and declared the great importance of the peace initiatives set out in L.I. Brezhnev's report. The CPSU and FLN delegations confirmed that the ties between the two parties are an important factor in the development and deepening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Algeria and between the Soviet and Algerian peoples.

Questions of interparty relations were also discussed at a meeting of the CPSU delegation with Mohammad Sharif Misa'Idiyah, chief of the FLN Central Committee permanent Secretariat.

Statement on Visit

LD310910 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1500 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] We have previously informed you that a CPSU delegation visited Algeria during the period 22-26 March at the invitation of the FLN. Here is a statement given to our correspondent on the delegation's return from Algeria by Sharaf Rashidov, the leader of the delegation, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Arabic translation] Before anything else I would like to point out that our visit was successful and fruitful. Our delegation was received by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, the secretary general of the FLN. During our talks which were conducted in a frank and friendly atmosphere, we discussed issues relating to the continuation of the development of relations between the CPSU and the FLN and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria. Negotiations were held between the Soviet party delegation and the FLN delegation, led by Sulayman Hoffman, member of the FLN Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the FLN Central Committee. Our delegation spoke in detail about the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and informed the Algerian side of the activities of our country--party and people--in the sphere of realizing the gigantic tasks of the communist construction in the Soviet Union which were proposed by Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee in his speech. We also talked about the steps that aim at the application of the new Soviet peace initiatives.

During the negotiations both sides pointed out the unity of interests of both the CPSU and the FLN in the struggle for peace and freedom, and the peoples' social progress, and against the conspiracies of imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction. Our Algerian comrades praised the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and underlined the great importance of the peace initiatives proposed by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech. The two delegations reaffirmed that relations between the two parties are an important factor in the development and consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria. Our two countries are supporters of the establishment of durable and just peace in the Middle East and the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and the solving of the Palestinian issue on a just basis and granting the Palestinian Arab people their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent national state.

We appreciate highly the anti-imperialist foreign policy of Algeria and the latter's support for the national liberation movement.

Our delegation visited the iron and steel complex at Hadjjar. In his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev described the construction of the second stage of this complex as the best example of the development of Soviet-Algerian cooperation. We also visited the vehicle manufacturing plant and Annaba University where we had friendly and frank talks with workers and lecturers. It is inevitable to point out that representatives of the Soviet people are actively participating in solving the most important social and economic problems which are being encountered by Algeria. Among our fields of cooperation are the ferrous and non-ferrous metal industry, agriculture, the construction of irrigation installations, the oil industry and geology.

I take this opportunity to thank in the name of all members of our delegation our Algerian friends for the warm welcome and hospitality we received in Algeria, and wish the Algerian people happiness and progress in building a new life. [end recording]

USSR, PDRY SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN ADEN

LD310410 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0951 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Aden, 30 Mar (TASS)--A plan has been signed here on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for 1981-1982.

The document provides for the further development and expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the area of education, science, culture and art, information, health, sports, tourism and public organizations.

The parties will facilitate the development and strengthening of links by exchanging delegations, information and films on the lives of the peoples of both countries. The Soviet Union will give Yemeni citizens a considerable number of grants for training specialists in the fields of economics and culture.

LD270110 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 26 Mar 81

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NEW ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR

LD310336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 30 Mar 81

MENGISTU PRAISES IMPORTANCE OF 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

LD311016 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS--"The 26th Congress of the CPSU has become an unmatched school for the revolutionaries of the whole world, since they clearly realise on what a firm ideological, organisational and material foundation the unity of the vanguard force of the peoples of the Soviet Union rests. The congress has given a fresh impetus to the cause of the implementation of the Marxist slogan: 'Workers of the World, Unite'," said Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Commission for Organising a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia.

When in Moscow as a guest of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, he gave an interview to the KOMMUNIST magazine, the report of the CPSU Central Committee "gives a scientific analysis of the international situation and maps out the way for the forces championing peace and progress to follow," said Mengistu Haile Mariam.

"In the face of the world public the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated graphically its allegiance to the cause of strengthening peace, deepening the process of detente and curbing the arms race. This means that all the inventions of imperialists which they are using to cover up their shameful deeds are totally ungrounded and are doomed to failure.

"The peoples of the world take a pride in the achievements of the Soviet Union--the country of developed socialism--in the economy, politics, public life, in the flourishing of the culture of the peoples of the USSR, in the determination and readiness of Soviet citizens to devote all of their forces to building socialism," Mengistu Haile Mariam went on to say.

"We regard the triumph of the ideas of proletarian internationalism in close relationship with the process of consolidation of our revolutionary gains using the opportunity I cannot fail to mention that all-round assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries given to us during the revolution, at the moment of fierce class struggle has become a milestone in our history. [sentence as received] Our solidarity and cooperation are growing constantly, for its part, revolutionary Ethiopia did and will continue to do everything to strengthen this unity for the good of the peoples of our two countries. Therefore, one of the tasks facing the Commission for Organising a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia is the strengthening of proletarian internationalism."

KALASHNIKOV VIEWS SPREADING CONFLICT IN GUATEMALA

LD301343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 81 p 5

[Mikhail Kalashnikov "Commentator's Column": "A Regime of Terror"]

[Text] Another conflict rooted in a despairing people's struggle against a cruel dictatorship supported by U.S. imperialism is spreading in Guatemala, a Central American republic bordering on El Salvador. There are reports from there that the military has adopted "scorched earth" tactics in the countryside and is destroying whole villages along with their inhabitants for supporting the partisans.

Successive military regimes have murdered 70,000 of Guatemala's population of almost 7 million. In an attempt to crush opposition the ruling clique is using a well-tried technique which has become particularly widespread among reactionary dictatorships on the Latin American Continent. The essence of it is to shift the dirty work--torturing and murdering patriots--onto the shoulders of ostensibly illegal profascist organizations. The government "condemns the excesses," but in reality the two most odious of these organizations--The Death Squadron and The Secret Anticommunist Army--are run from government house under the direct control of Guatemala's President Romeo Lucas Garcia. According to press reports, since Gen Lucas Garcia came to power in the middle of 1978 6,000 patriots have been murdered in the country for political reasons. Dozens of people a day are now dying at the hands of butchers and punitive troops in Guatemala.

The criminal regime is looked on with particular favor by Washington. As the New York TIMES pointed out, "Guatemala receives most of the U.S. capital investments in the region." Just the other day UPI reported that the U.S. State Department "is extremely concerned at the situation in Guatemala" and that "U.S. advisers and weapons will soon be sent there."

All these efforts are futile. The experience of recent decades and particularly recent years points unequivocally to the fact that the national liberation movement cannot be smothered. Widescale repressions engender in the masses not submissiveness but increasing cohesion and a readiness to resolutely struggle for freedom. This is confirmed by the increasingly confident joint action by the Guatemalan people's combat detachments--an army of destitutes, the insurgent armed forces, organizations of the rebelling people and the Guatemalan Labor Party--which are determined to put an end to the regime of terror.

INCREASING COOPERATION OF NATIONALITIES VIEWED

LD301135 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Great Power of the Peoples' Friendship"]

[Text] The just resolution of the nationalities issue, the ensuring of genuine equal rights and of the equality in practice of more than 100 USSR nations and nationalities, and the unbreakable friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of all the USSR's fraternal peoples is one of socialism's greatest gains. The further our Soviet society progresses along the path of communist building, the stronger the alliance becomes among the working people of all nationalities--the alliance bequeathed to us by V.I. Lenin and embodied now in the new social and international community of peoples--the unified Soviet people.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his report at the 26th party congress, while characterizing the development of social-class and national structure of Soviet society under the conditions of mature socialism, that the fraternal friendship of all the peoples of our multinational homeland is steadily being strengthened. Our course is to increase the material and spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time to utilize that potential to the maximum for the harmonious development of the entire country. On this path, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, we have secured genuinely historic achievements.

Thanks to the party's wise economic and social policy, the close cooperation among all the country's nations and above all the Russian people's selfless help, the former outlying districts of Russia have, in a short time, been transformed into highly developed socialist republics, equal among equals in the great Soviet Union. Let us take Kazakhstan for example. It is going through a period of real flowering of its economy and culture. In the 10th 5-year period alone more than 250 modern enterprises, large workshops and production facilities have been commissioned there. A billion poods of grain have become usual for Kazakhstan, and this, with the grain from the RSFSR and the Ukraine, constitutes the basis of the country's food stocks.

The impressive socioeconomic changes in the Central Asian republics are known to everyone. It is characteristic that, where before October the farmer knew only exhausting manual labor, power supply per 100 hectares of arable land is now double the average union indicator.

Under the leadership of Lenin's party, combining their efforts and their economic potential and resources, the USSR's people's are increasing their contribution every year to building the material and technical base of communism. We can say with full justification that the 10th 5-year plan, which occupies a worthy place in the annals of the Soviet people's heroic achievements was fulfilled by the joint, friendly, selfless labor of all the nations and nationalities of our country, rallied unbreakably round the CPSU.

The "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" confirmed by the 26th congress open up new horizons in the progressive development of all the union republics and provide for the further growth of their economy and culture. The targets set for the republics in the appropriate sections of the "Basic Guidelines" proceed from the principle of combining the comprehensive and balanced development of their economies with utilization of the advantages of unionwide division of labor. The fulfillment of these targets will speed up the process of the comprehensive development and rapprochement of the union republic's economies within the framework of the country's unified national economic complex. The intensification of production specialization and cooperation, joint assimilation of natural wealth and rational deployment of production forces make the republic's economic links increasingly close and strengthen the material base of the peoples' friendship.

The fraternal peoples' friendship and cooperation is now being embodied in the creation of major territorial and production complexes and in the solution of such huge national economic tasks as the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad and the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES. The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report notes that the difficult and pressing task of transforming and developing the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone must also be resolved by the joint efforts of all the republics and wherever possible within short periods, just as the Turkestan-Siberia and Urals-Kuzbass railroads were once constructed, the virgin lands conquered and Tashkent rebuilt by the joint efforts of the union republics.

The unity of the Soviet nations, the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress notes, is firmer today than ever before. This does not mean, of course, that all questions in the sphere of national relations are already resolved. The dynamics of the development of such a large multinational state as ours give rise to more than a few problems demanding the party's close attention. The composition of the Soviet republics' population is multinational. Naturally all nations have the right to proper representation in their party and state organs. In recent years the number of citizens of nonindigenous nationalities has increased considerably in a number of republics. They have their own specific needs in the spheres of language, culture and daily routine. The party demands that we investigate these questions more deeply and seek out ways of resolving them.

The intensive economic and social development of each of our republics speeds up the process of their comprehensive rapprochement and opens up new possibilities for improving the socialist way of life which is common to all nations and nationalities. We see the flowering and mutual enrichment of national cultures together with the formation of a culture for the unified Soviet people. This process takes place with us as it should under socialism, on the basis of equality, fraternal cooperation and free will. The party strictly oversees the observance of these Leninist principles of national policy. Guided by Lenin's precepts, as the 26th CPSU Congress again confirmed, it cements the friendship and cooperation of the USSR's nations and nationalities and closely cherishes our great fraternity, which is one of the sources of our strength and a guarantee of new successes in the struggle for communism.

The armed forces soldiers, like all the Soviet people, ardently and unanimously approve the party's Leninist national policy aimed at the further prosperity and comprehensive rapprochement of the union republics. Although representatives of various nations and nationalities, they are deeply aware that they all have one single homeland--our great Soviet homeland--and, like brothers, shoulder to shoulder, weapon in hand, they stand guard vigilantly over the people's peaceful building. Serving in our army--the army of people's friendship and socialist internationalism--and fulfilling jointly the honorable and responsible task of ensuring the homeland's security reinforces and increases in them the feeling of being a united family.

The peoples of the land of the soviets are marching toward communism as a united friendly family under the leadership of Lenin's party. They devote all their ideas and strength to the implementation of the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions in the name of the further flowering of our great homeland--the USSR.

TRUD EDITORIAL DEFINES CURRENT TU TASKS, DUTIES

LD310805 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Soviet Trade Unions' Lofty Duty"]

[Text] The Soviet people and trade unions welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm the decisions of the dear Communist Party's 26th congress and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The CPSU Central Committee's Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Next Tasks in the Domestic and Foreign Policy Sphere." The party congress materials analyzed in depth the creative activity of the party and people, determined new tasks for the country's economic and social development for the eighties and outlined a program for raising the Soviet people's material and cultural living standard and for strengthening our motherland's might.

The 26th party congress results and the trade union tasks arising from the congress decisions and from the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have been discussed at the 12th AUCCTU Plenum. The plenum outlined measures for increasing the trade unions' role in further improving socialist democracy and in stepping up the trade unions' role in solving the tasks set by the party for the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

The distinguished construction worker N.A. Zlobin, who addressed the plenum, expressed the sentiments of all our country's workers in saying that the party's concern for improving the people's well-being evokes in Soviet people a desire and a striving to do their utmost so that our socialist motherland may grow stronger.

This striving is reflected in Soviet people's specific deeds. Pace-setting workers from Moscow who attended the 26th CPSU Congress as delegates have appealed for competition under the motto "1981's Targets by 7 November!" Over 100,000 of the capital's workers have already followed this example of production pace setters and inovators of production. This initiative is being broadly supported in other cities, oblasts, krays and republics.

The trade unions' task is to consolidate the success of the competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th party congress, to make skillful use of the valuable experience which has been accumulated, to launch socialist competition on a wide scale under the motto "1981's Targets by 7 November!" and to do their utmost to maintain the high tempo achieved in the first months of the current year and to strive persistently for the unconditional fulfillment of the plan targets by every collective.

Every trade union worker and activist must constantly bear in mind that a most important principle of the party's economic strategy is to complete the switch to primarily the intensive path of development and to increase the efficiency and quality of work. It is thus necessary to strive for a higher level of organization of social production and for the concentration of manpower and resources on solving basic national economic tasks. The trade unions' duty is to direct the labor collectives' initiative toward accelerating the rate of growth of labor productivity and of the volume of production and toward making better use of productive capital, to strengthen plan, production and labor discipline and to cultivate a thrifty attitude to the national wealth.

Trade unions must participate actively in formulating and implementing the 5-year plan for the country's economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and comprehensive targeted programs for the most important socioeconomic problems, primarily those of food provision and the development of consumer goods production, the services sphere, the reduction in the amount of manual labor and the boosting of machine building, the power industry and all forms of transportation.

The trade union organizations' success in implementing what has been outlined depends primarily on their efficiency in work, their ability to see matters through and to achieve concrete results.

Thanks to the Communist Party's constant concern, the influence of trade unions, the greatest mass social organization, on all aspects of the Soviet people's political, economic and sociocultural life has increased in recent years.

The party, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress, regards the trade unions as its reliable buttress among the masses, a powerful means of developing democracy and of involving the working people in communist building. Trade unions in our society have been granted great rights and have tremendous potential for efficient work. At the same time, and the report pointed to this plainly, trade unions still lack initiative sometimes in making use of their broad rights.

The participants in the AUCCTU plenum spoke self-critically of the fact that trade union organizations do not always show the necessary persistence in fulfilling collective contracts or in improving the workers' working and everyday conditions and are still weak in combatting violations of labor legislation and manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape.

A very important feature of the Leninist style of work is the skillful organization of the execution of adopted decisions. Trade union organizations still have serious shortcomings in this respect. Some decisions taken by trade union organs are not fully implemented and then often with a violation of the projected deadline. Some trade union committees and councils, to the detriment of real organizational work, adopt a great number of resolutions which are sometimes not sufficiently specific or valid.

The art of leadership, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress, does not consist in lavishly spawning directives at the drop of a hat. A decision, once taken, should be strictly fulfilled within the set deadline. The stepping up of monitoring must also help this. Trade union workers and activists are obliged to make this instruction an important principle of their work.

Trade union councils and committees must scrutinize the work of primary organizations in greater depth, increase the authority and militancy of these primary organizations and pay particular attention to the trade union committees of associations and kolkhozes and to small trade union organizations. It is important to enhance the role of trade union groups in creating an atmosphere of principled exactingness and mutual assistance in teams, production sections and at livestock units which are the front line of the struggle for the successful implementation of the plans within the 5-year plan.

The AUCCTU plenum wholly and completely approved the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and declared its full support for the Communist Party Central Committee's political line and practical activity. It is every trade union organization's lofty duty and prime obligation to do its utmost so that the ambitious new program outlined by the congress for boosting the economy and the people's well-being may be successfully implemented.

KISELEV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN CP AKTIV ON TASKS

LD271455 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSIYA in Russian 14 Mar 81 pp 1-4

[BELTA Report: "On the Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations: Belorussian CP Aktiv Meeting"]

[Excerpt] A Belorussian CP aktiv meeting was held yesterday. Its participants discussed the question "On the Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming From the Congress Decisions and the Report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

Participating in the work of the meeting were members and candidate members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, members of the Belorussian CP Auditing Commission, obkom secretaries, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, secretaries of party committees with the rights of raykoms, oblispolkom deputy chairmen, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, oblast trade union council chairmen, Komsomol oblast committee first secretaries, people's control oblast committee chairmen, a group of primary party organization secretaries, progressive workers in industrial and agricultural production, leaders of industrial, transportation and communication enterprises and of construction organizations, sovkhoz directors, kolkhoz chairmen and workers of scientific and educational institutions, executives of the Belorussian CP Central Committee apparatus, the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Belorussian Trade Union Council and the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee, and leaders of the republic's ministries and departments.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected honorary presidium with great enthusiasm by the meeting participants.

T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, delivered the report at the meeting.

The 26th CPSU Congress, T. Ya. Kiselev said, is an outstanding event in the life of the Leninist party and the entire Soviet people and an event of great international significance. It marks an important new stage on the path of our society's advance toward communism.

An indelible impression was produced on us congress delegates by the atmosphere of unanimity and cohesion and of businesslike, creative and exacting discussion of the tasks facing the country and of urgent problems of the present day, which reigned at the congress. All this clearly reflected the spirit of truly harmonious work which was bequeathed to us by V. I. Lenin, which has become firmly established in the party and which imparts tremendous revolutionary-transforming energy to it.

The congress convincingly demonstrated the unbreakable unity of the party and the people and the unity of their goals, thoughts and affairs.

Turning to the results of the congress, the communists and all urban and rural working people of Belorussia feel a sense of pride in their dear party and in everything that has been achieved under its leadership in the seventies and in the past 5 years and express profound satisfaction with the farsightedness and wisdom of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

Soviet people, working people of the fraternal socialist community countries, fighters for social and national liberation and all who value the ideals of peace and progress received with enthusiasm the report submitted to the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee. This programmatic document is a major creative contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism and to the theory and practice of communist building. It describes in exhaustive fullness the Central Committee's activity and the party's titanic work in strengthening the country's economic might and security, enhancing the people's well-being and preserving and consolidating peace.

The report comprehensively substantiates the CPSU's general line in the period of developed socialism and reveals the inspiring prospects of the further struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism.

The delegates who spoke from the congress platform--representatives of the party organizations of all the fraternal republics--spoke with great warmth of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and noted his outstanding role in formulating and implementing the party's Leninist course. Everyone who had the good fortune to be in the Kremlin Palace during those days remembers particularly well the universal rejoicing and the sincere enthusiasm which greeted Leonid Ilich's delivery of the report and his speech at the close of the congress and his every appearance in the hall. The profound feelings of all Soviet people were graphically embodied in this. They see Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as a perspicacious and proven leader, recognized by all the people as the leader of our party and state, for whom there is no higher goal than the working people's good and happiness.

The materials of the congress and the decisions adopted by it attest to the mighty strength of the CPSU's collective reason and to its firm and consistent implementation of a policy wholly in accordance with our people's fundamental interests.

Expressing the will of the more than 17 million-strong army of communists, the 26th congress unanimously, wholly and fully approved the Central Committee's Leninist course and practical activity and the CPSU Central Committee Report and proposed that all party organizations be guided in their work by the points and tasks advanced in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The congress adopted the resolution "On Preparing a New Edition of the CPSU Program."

After listening to and discussing the report by Comrade N. A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the congress approved "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The CPSU's leading organs were elected with full unanimity.

The congress delegates and guests welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm the news for that Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had been unanimously reelected to the high post of general secretary of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee.

T. Ya. Kiselev said: Allow me, comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of the communists and all working people of the republic warmly and cordially to congratulate Leonid Ilich, who is dear to us all, on this election, and to wish him many years' good health, happiness and remarkable new successes in his multifaceted activity for the benefit of the Soviet people, for the sake of communism and peace.

The 26th congress, the speaker noted, demonstrated the party's unswerving loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to the ideals of peace and friendship among the peoples. It confirmed with new force that the mind, honor and conscience of our era have merged organically in Lenin's party.

The foreign guests who spoke at the congress stated this outright. Taking part in its work were 123 delegations from the communist, workers, national democratic and other parties and organizations from 109 countries of all continents--the biggest number of delegations in the entire history of the congresses. This attests eloquently to the breadth and solidity of the CPSU's internationalist ties and to the vitality of the ideas of the solidarity and cohesion of today's revolutionary forces.

The communists and all working people of the republic are now studying and generalizing the congress results attentively and with great interest. They warmly approve and fully and undividedly support its decisions and interpret them as a guide to action. They are fully determined to implement the party's plans.

T. Ya. Kiselev then dwelt in detail on the questions examined by the congress relating to international relations, the development of the world revolutionary process, the tasks of Soviet foreign policy for the forthcoming period and the tasks of the further struggle to strengthen peace, deepen detente, and curb the arms race.

The new Soviet proposals for strengthening peace, he stressed, embrace a broad range of issues. They are united by a single goal, a common desire--to do everything possible to deliver the peoples from the threat of nuclear war and to preserve peace on earth. This is essentially the organic continuation and development of the peace program advanced by the 24th and 25th congresses, and its development in terms of the topical problems of international life in our day.

Our republic's working people, like all Soviet people, are grateful to the CPSU and its Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for their tireless struggle for the sake of peace on earth. Our people understand perfectly well that the struggle for peace rests on the country's economic and defense might, its spiritual potential and everything created by Soviet people's labor.

We see our task in augmenting the republic's contribution to strengthening the motherland's might and consolidating its foreign policy positions by implementing successfully the socioeconomic program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Turning to questions of the CPSU's economic policy, T. Ya. Kiselev said that in the early seventies the course was set toward the national economy's greater concentration on tasks connected with improving the people's welfare, toward the transition to predominantly intensive factors of economic development. The congress' analysis showed the correctness and fruitfulness of the economic strategy formulated by the 24th and 25th party congresses--a strategy which, for all the complexity of the issues arising here, is being steadily implemented.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report convincingly reveals the Soviet people's achievements. At the same time it clearly shows the difficulties, the shortcomings and the unresolved problems. Attention is drawn to the fact that not all the projected targets were successfully attained. There are still a number of bottlenecks in the national economy.

The report's exacting, critical examination of the results of economic activity is for us a model of the party approach to matters and a source of new creative quests.

The party has formulated a program for the development of the national economy in the eighties which sets tasks of imposing scale and content. This program was comprehensively substantiated both theoretically and politically in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report and has been specifically embodied in "The Basic Guidelines."

The report points out that in the eighties it will be necessary to ensure the simultaneous solution of tasks such as the further improvement of the people's living standard, the economy's harmonious development and the reliable safeguarding of the country's security. And this must be done given the existence of a number of objective factors complicating economic growth. They include the falloff in the rate of increase in manpower, increased expenditure in connection with the development of the east and north, the need for a substantial renewal of production capacities, and others.

The implementation of the set tasks can only be achieved by along one path--the path of more productive labor, more rational economic management and the more skillful use of all the potential of developed socialism. Completing the transition to a predominantly intensive path of development is the task the congress has set for the forthcoming period.

At the 29th Belorussian CP Congress in late January we analyzed thoroughly the results of our work over the past 5-year period and in full accordance with "The Draft Basic Guidelines" and we discussed questions of the republic's further economic and social development. We must now examine our tasks in the light of the decisions of the 26th congress and the provisions and aims of the CPSU Central Committee Report.

As L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, the development of heavy industry, particularly its base sectors and primarily the fuel and energy sectors, is an essential precondition of resolving both production and social tasks. On this plane our republic too must resolve many specific tasks.

As for energy, T. Ya. Kislev continued, first we must commission promptly the projects in this sector planned for construction and, second, ensure the rational, economical expenditure of fuel and energy resources.

In the spirit of the congress requirements we must step up our attention to machine building, which is represented in the republic by a large number of major enterprises. Our machine builders must immediately assimilate and incorporate in highly effective and reliable machines, instruments and manufacturing lines the progressive fruits of scientific and engineering thought. In the present 5-year plan the production of new types of equipment must be started up, including more productive and economical tractors, dump trucks with a capacity of 95, 110 and 180 tons, new models of machine tools with digital program control, more sophisticated computers and new types of industrial robots and robot manufacturing complexes to replace manual labor in foundry, stamping and plastics production facilities.

In accordance with the aims of the 26th CPSU Congress, the party, soviet and economic organs must persistently resolve questions of the development of the chemical and petrochemical industry and the production of mineral fertilizers, and do everything to ensure that these sectors work precisely and highly efficiently.

The report notes that the new 5-year plan will be a serious test for construction workers. The republic plans to assimilate a large volume of capital investments for the installation of production and social facilities. In order to use the earmarked funds to the greatest effect it is necessary unflinchingly to steer the course outlined by the party toward the greatest possible concentration of capital investments and the speediest completion of the construction of those enterprises which can ensure the greatest increase in production and eliminate bottlenecks.

Unfortunately, even since the start of the new 5-year plan we have been repeating our old mistakes. In the capital construction plan for 1981 the oblispolkoms and the Minsk Gorispolkom, not without the tacit consent of the Belorussian Gosplan, fell R74 million short of the capital investment normatives for 148 carryover sites while simultaneously projecting the start of the construction of 670 new projects, for which R175 million were earmarked. In particular the Grodnenskiy Oblispolkom was responsible for a capital investment shortfall with respect to 32 percent of carryover construction sites, and Mogilevskiy Oblispolkom for 23 percent.

In the current 5-year plan special significance is attached to questions of planning capital investments. During the elaboration and implementation of the 5-year plan it is necessary to navigate a consistent course toward a growth in the proportion of reconstruction and modernization in the overall volume of capital construction. This is an important task for clients and builders. There is also something here for party and soviet organs to work on.

A great many serious problems have accumulated in the transportation sector. In order to solve them the congress made provisions for the elaboration of a long-term integrated program. As with other sectors of the national economy, the main task in the transportation sector is to increase the efficiency and improve the quality of work. All the work of the Belorussian Railroad Administration, the Belorussian Ministry of Motor Transportation and the Main River Fleet Administration, and the Belorussian Civil Aviation Administration must be geared to this. Ministries and departments, associations, enterprises and organizations have a lot to do in this regard.

Solving the aforementioned national economic problems will be a vital factor in intensifying social production and increasing its efficiency, and in the successful fulfillment of our plans.

Planning, scientific and technical policy and structural policy, it was pointed out at the congress, must be geared to the implementation of the CPSU's course of ensuring the higher end results of production with less outlay and resources. Managerial methods and policy in the administrative sphere must work for efficiency. A seemingly simple and every mundane task--that of ensuring a proprietorial attitude toward public property and knowing how to make full and judicious use of everything we have, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, is becoming the linchpin of our economic policy. The economy must be economical--that is the imperative of the day.

Other vital ingredients of efficient production are accelerating scientific and technical progress and making higher demands on output quality. The task has been set--to bring scientific research and planning and design work more closely into line, economically and organizationally, with production. It was pointed out that instances of intolerable dilatoriness in assimilating promising developments, including those in the powder metallurgy sphere, are still frequently encountered. This specifically applies to our republic also.

We must, as the congress demands, increase the personal responsibility of leaders of departments, enterprises and institutes for the production of new products and the assimilation of progressive new technology. Everything which makes the process of assimilating innovations difficult, slow and painful, Leonid Ilich said, must be eliminated.

The programmatic demand--everything in man's name and for the benefit of man--has been and continues to be the starting point for a party-minded, political approach to the economy. As is reflected in the 11th 5-Year Plan's main task, the CPSU's economic policy in the immediate term has the same orientation. The broad program for further enhancing the people's well-being outlined by the congress embraces all manner of aspects of Soviet people's lives--consumer goods and housing, culture and leisure, working conditions and consumer facilities.

The task of improving the supply of food and industrial consumer goods to the population, an area in which considerable difficulties are known to exist, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev told the 26th congress, is now looming large. The further expansion of agriculture is the backbone of the food program currently being formulated. The first priority is to increase production of those products whose shortage is causing particularly hardfelt interruptions in supply. The congress called on all party organizations and all rural workers to display the maximum persistence, initiative and flexibility in order to not only fulfill but also substantially overfill the plans outlined. Stockraising, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, is now a shock front in rural areas. It is our duty to respond to the party's call with deeds.

Over the next 5 years the republic is to increase the production of meat by 30-34 percent and milk by 18-21 percent. This is no easy task. As you know, in recent years, in connection with the shortage and substandard nature of feed and the sector's poor administration, the production of livestock products and livestock productivity were allowed to fall substantially. Some 1,169 kolkhozes and sovkhoses--44 percent of the total number--produced fewer livestock products in 1980 than in 1975. The average weight per head of cattle sold to the state has fallen by 23 kilograms in the last 2 years and the milk yield per cow has fallen by 194 kilograms.

"Our task," T. Ya. Kiselev pointed out, "is to eliminate this trend and to ensure a steady increase in livestock numbers and to increase its productivity. Incidentally, we have fallen considerably behind the indicators achieved in this sphere by the Lithuanian SSR, with which we are competing. Thus in 1980 we allowed the rearing of cattle per cow to fall by 89 kilograms compared with 1977; it was just 300 kilograms, as against 352 kilograms in the Lithuanian SSR. Pigmeat production in our republic averaged 1,281 kilograms per breed sow--half that of Lithuania. Moreover, our neighbors have 90 hogs per 100 hectares of farmland (as of 1 January 1981) compared with just 50 here. In short, we have something to think about and, most importantly, to work on."

Fodder production has been and remains a key element in expanding stockraising. The congress gave a great deal of attention to this problem. In particular, the question was raised of making the systematic transition to a more rationally structured grain-growing area in order to increase the proportion given over to the most valuable forage crops. In addition, the task of increasing the production of coarse and succulent fodder and protein additives was put forward.

The 26th congress pointed out that in agriculture, as in other spheres of the economy, the center of gravity is now shifting toward increased efficiency, that is, the return on capital investment, greater productivity and agriculture's deeper and improved ties with every sector of the agroindustrial complex. This, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, will be the distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the eighties.

We must resolutely increase the efficiency with which land, especially reclaimed land, equipment, fertilizer and fodder are used, and boost all crop yields. This makes it necessary to pay more attention to increasing cadres' skills, to scientists' recommendations and to the study and application of world and native experience.

The congress pointedly raised the question of expanding the production of and improving the quality of consumer goods and developing the service sphere. Food, consumer goods and the service sphere are questions affecting the everyday lives of millions and millions of people. People are in stores, canteens, laundries and drycleaning establishments every day. What can they buy? How are they treated? How are they spoken to? How much time do they spend on every concern? How these questions are tackled, Leonid Ilich said, in large measure determines people's assessment--and a rigorous and exacting assessment it is--of our work. This should not be forgotten.

Individual concern for the individual and his needs and requirements, it was pointed out in the report, is the be all and end all of the party's economic policy. The production of goods for the population and the development of the service sphere are thus prime party concerns. They must be treated as such. This presentation of the question was unanimously endorsed by the congress, the whole party and all the people.

The congress stressed that the socioeconomic program's fulfillment is directly connected with improving the leadership and management of the economy and with improved planning. The Belorussian Gosplan and our ministries and departments must focus concern on increasing the scientific standard of plans, balancing them with the material and technical backup, more fully combining territorial and sector perspectives and improving the organizational structure.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau and the Belorussian Council of Ministers must deeply and comprehensively analyze the state of affairs regarding the fulfillment of party and government decisions on improving the economic machinery and the forms and methods of management, and take additional measures to ensure their unconditional implementation. The Belorussian Gosplan's role in ensuring our national economy's comprehensive development, more rapid scientific and technical progress and the rational utilization of labor and material resources must be increased.

Questions of tightening up discipline and increasing the personal responsibility of cadres, especially economic, soviet and party leaders, are now looming large.

T. Ya. Kiselev went on to analyze the results of the work done by industry, the construction industry and agriculture in the first months of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The collectives of the majority of associations and enterprises have begun the current year in an organized manner, with a high sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of the pledges adopted in honor of the 26th party congress. The republic's industry fulfilled the plans for the first 2 months in terms of output production and sales. Products worth R64 million were produced in excess of the targets.

Higher increases in production volumes were achieved by the industrial enterprises of Vitebsk (8.3 percent), Brest (7.7 percent), Grodno (6.5 percent) and Minsk and Bobruysk (5.7 percent).

The unending stream of letters and telegrams to the congress about the glorious achievements in its honor included hundreds of labor reports from the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia of Belorussia. Fulfilling their adopted pledges, by the day the 26th CPSU Congress opened approximately 600,000 workers in all sectors of the national economy had completed their targets for the first 2 months, and many of them for the first quarter of this year.

Some 289 labor collectives in industry reported the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of pre-congress socialist pledges. Hundreds of enterprises and thousands of shops, sections, shifts and teams worked on congress opening day with raw materials, energy and supplies that had been saved.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the aktiv participants, T. Ya. Kiselev expressed gratitude to them and wished them new successes.

At the same time the results of the first 2 months have also brought to light a number of serious shortcomings. The production plan was not fulfilled by 56 associations and enterprises, and 101 collectives failed to fulfill the labor productivity plan. It is a particularly alarming fact that 318 industrial enterprises, or 30 percent of the total number, reduced their production volumes compared with January-February last year, including 33 percent of enterprises of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, 48 percent of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, 21 percent of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and 25 percent of enterprises of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Local Industry. Labor productivity also fell at the majority of them.

This fact graphically reflects serious shortcomings in labor and production organization and in the planning and management of whole sectors. The leadership of the Gosplan and the appropriate ministries and departments must draw the proper conclusions. It should be borne in mind that many collectives managed to fulfill the plan only after amending it. While not touching on the specific reasons for this in each individual case, the speaker recalled the instruction which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev issued at the congress to the effect that plan amendments are admissible only in exceptional circumstances. Our planning organs, ministries and departments must be guided by this.

Mention must be made of the slow growth in labor productivity. In January-February only 56 percent of the increase in output was secured as a result of this factor. Failing to fulfill the plan for labor productivity growth, many enterprises systematically recruit additional labor resources. Working with the planned or a smaller number has not yet become an indispensable rule for every economic leader. But the task consists in learning how to win not through force of numbers but through skill, learning how to ensure an increase in production at existing enterprises only through increased labor productivity.

Special attention should be devoted to strengthening labor discipline and to the struggle against losses of worktime. Here, unfortunately, far from everything is well with us.

Because of the low production growth rate in January-February we will have to work incomparably hard in the remaining period. In order to fulfill the first quarter's plan, production in March must be 8.7 percent more than the average for the previous 2 months. It is not easy to achieve this, but it must be done.

Touching on questions of construction, T. Ya. Kiselev pointed out that 7 percent more fixed capital was commissioned and 5 percent more construction and installation work was fulfilled in the 2 months than in the corresponding period last year. At the same time things still do not stand well in all construction workers' collectives. In the Ministries of Industrial and Rural Construction alone nine trusts and associations failed to cope with the plan targets for the 2 months. Moreover, the No 3 Trust in Soligorsk, the No 13 Trust in Bobruysk, the Mogilevstroy Trust and certain others reduced the volume of work compared with the corresponding period last year.

In agriculture, the speaker emphasized, two very important, urgent tasks are now in the forefront--the completion of livestock wintering and preparations for spring sowing. Everyone understands that the whole year's results both in arable farming and in livestock raising and the fulfillment of adopted pledges will depend on how we resolve them. And we have adopted high pledges. It will not be easy to cope with them under the present complex conditions.

During the 2 months meat production fell on almost half the kolkhozes and sovkhozes compared with the corresponding period last year, and milk production fell on approximately 80 percent of farms. The chief reason for this is, of course, the fodder shortage. But, as a check has shown, this is not the only reason. Proper order has not been instilled in livestock units on many farms and even in entire rayons. Normal conditions have not been created for livestock raisers' labor, irrational use is made of fodder and additional sources for replenishing fodder are not sought. This applies, in particular, to Brestskiy, Ivatsevichskiy, Vitebskiy, Dubrovenskiy, Mioriskiy, Buda-Koshelevskiy, Braginskii, Oktyabrskiy, Berestovitskiy, Novogrudskiy, Lyubanskiy, Belynichskiy, Goretiskiy and Shklovskiy Rayons. And these are just the rayons where a check was carried out. Therefore it is a far from complete list. It could be continued. Surely farm leaders in the aforesaid and other rayons know what must be done and how? For these are not new issues. The necessary instructions have repeatedly been given on them. The whole point is that there is still low discipline among many cadres, and there is no proper sense of responsibility for the entrusted sector. Control over their work has also been relaxed.

As a rule, leaders account for low livestock productivity with reference to one cause--the shortage of fodder. But who, one wonders, is responsible for fodder? Of course, there have been difficulties. In many cases they were the same for everyone, but they had a different impact on the results. Some increase or at least do not reduce livestock productivity, while others have had a sharp fall in milk yields and livestock weight increases.

Surely questions of preparations for spring sowing are not new? Surely they have to be tackled every year? If there is some new factor this year, it is just that today many rayons and farms are less well prepared for spring field work than in previous years. Less organic fertilizer has been procured and applied, the quality of seeds is lower, and equipment is being repaired no better. Consequently, a far greater volume of work has to be fulfilled in the remaining days.

The question of machine operator cadres arises every year at this time. And every time we say that many farms do not have enough of them to organize two-shift work. And this is the situation now. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Dzerzhinskii, Chauskiy, Verkhnedvinskii, Rossonskiy and Klimovichskiy Rayons do not even have one machine operator per tractor.

All these are questions demanding immediate effective measures. In order to resolve them it is necessary not to hold conferences but, as the saying goes, to roll one's sleeves up and work directly in livestock units and workshops, everywhere where the fate of the future harvest is now being decided.

On every farm and in every rayon it is necessary to investigate clearly and without delay what must be done when and how in order to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the pledges adopted for production and sales to the state of arable farming and livestock products.

The report, T. A. Kiselev said, devoted a lot of space to questions of the sociopolitical and spiritual development of Soviet society. In this sphere, as was pointed out at the congress, there were trends operating whose essence consists in the rapprochement of all classes and social groups and in the strengthening of the alliance of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia.

The leading force in this process was and still is the working class, whose revolutionary ideology and morality, collectivist mentality, interests and ideals are now becoming the property of all sections of Soviet society.

With the industrialization of agriculture profound changes are occurring in the life of the kolkhoz peasantry. Differences in the social status of the worker and the kolkhoz member are gradually being effaced—which is the result, above all, of the rapprochement of their labor, the rapprochement of the two forms of ownership and the development of interfarm organizations with the participation of kolkhozes and state enterprises.

The intelligentsia, whose numbers are growing rapidly, is playing an increasingly significant role in the life of society and in the development not only of science, education and culture but also of production.

These processes are reflected in the sociopolitical life of all the Soviet republics, including Belorussia.

The congress set the task of displaying constant concern for leveling out the differences in the cultural and domestic living conditions of working people in different parts of our country, devoting attention to demographic processes and increasing concern for the family, for women and for war and labor veterans.

The report emphasized that the unity of the Soviet nations and nationalities is stronger now than ever. This does not mean, however, that all questions have already been resolved in the sphere of national relations. The party is opposed to trends aimed at artificially effacing national characteristics. But, equally, it considers their artificial exaggeration inadmissible. It is the sacred duty of our every party organization to educate working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and of the proud sense of belonging to the unified great Soviet motherland.

Belorussia's working people see their patriotic and internationalist duty in continuing to strengthen the friendship of the Soviet peoples, to step up their contribution to the country's economic and culture and, together with all the republics, to resolve the major national economic problems posed by the party. We note with satisfaction that Belorussia's emissaries are working successfully on the Baykal-Amur Railroad and participating in the opening up of Siberia and in transforming the Non-Chernozem Zone.

It is envisaged that the republic's organizations engaged in patronage will perform a large amount of work in Pskovskaya and Bryanskaya Oblasts during the 11th 5-Year Plan. Our construction workers, land reclamation organizations, party committees and the Komsomol Central Committee must do all that is required to cope with this task.

An important place in the congress materials is assigned to the theme of the socialist way of life. Note is made of the successes achieved in strengthening its material and spiritual bases. These are represented by the scope of housing and cultural and consumer construction, the rise in and rapprochement of the living standards of all groups of working people and the steady increase in the benefits received by Soviet people from the social consumption funds.

At the same time the congress paid attention to a number of acute questions troubling working people.

The distribution sphere is to be an object of party organizations' special concern. Only labor, its quantity and quality, can be the main criterion of distribution under socialism. It is necessary to encourage conscientious workers in every way and to leave slackers and shoddy workers no loopholes for a good life in exchange for bad work. The thought, expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, that "he who wants to live better must work harder and better" met with a fervent response from all honest people. It is necessary to intensify monitoring of the measure of labor and consumption and to wage a fiercer struggle against such unhealthy phenomena as parasitism, bribery, dealing in goods in short supply and so forth, which are still occurring.

We cannot fail to be alarmed by the fact there are still people in the republic who do not wish to engage in socially useful work. We still encounter manifestations of such negative phenomena as egoism and bourgeois narrowmindedness, acquisitiveness and indifference to the people's concerns and affairs. Drunkenness remains a serious problem.

The necessary party and state decisions have recently been taken to eliminate all these intolerable vices. It is a matter of honor for all communists to ensure the decisions' strict fulfillment.

We still have much to do to establish order in the distribution and maintenance of housing, in improving the work of health, public education and cultural institutions and in the development of mass physical culture and sports--in short, in all spheres connected with services for the working people and with satisfying their various requirements.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report revealed the party's large amount of work in molding the new man, the working man, with a high standard of political culture, a patriot and internationalist. It comprehensively assessed the development of literature and art. It noted the indisputable successes of creative workers in the creation of vivid images of our contemporaries, in the flourishing of spiritual culture and in the entire business of communist creation.

The CPSU reaffirmed its absolutely clear, Leninist course in cultural policy, which presupposes a solicitous and respectful attitude toward the artistic intelligentsia and its orientation toward lofty creative tasks. The intolerability of deviation from a clear-cut class position in artistic creativity or from the principles of party-mindedness was also stressed. Our critics and the republic's literary journals and creative unions, and primarily their party organizations, are called on skillfully to correct those who swerve one way or another and to act scrupulously in cases involving manifestations of a lack of ideals and a lack of discernment in world outlook. "The party," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "has not been and cannot be indifferent to the ideological thrust of our art."

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution exerted tremendous influence on the development of the Soviet political system and our society's whole life. The report shows the substantial advances which have taken place in this connection in the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the republics' Supreme Soviets and the local soviets, and in the renewal of legislation. Here it is stressed that the center of gravity of our work must now be shifted to the practical implementation and strict observance of Soviet laws.

The congress paid considerable attention to the work and tasks of the people's control, prosecutor's office, court and militia. It is a case of creating everywhere an atmosphere of intolerance toward any instances of abuses, extravagance and lack of discipline and of stepping up the fight against crime. The party committees have been asked to pay more attention to the organs which safeguard law and order.

The report expressed profound thanks to the state security organs' workers who are vigilantly standing guard over Soviet people's rights and the interests of Soviet society.

The congress unanimously approved the line being pursued by our party and state toward strengthening the defense might of the country and its glorious armed forces which are reliably safeguarding Soviet people's peaceful labor and are the bulwark of universal peace on earth.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that social organizations are playing an increasing role in implementing socialist democracy. The need was indicated for the even fuller implementation of their functions by the trade unions, which sometimes lack initiative in exercising the broad rights granted to them. The Komsomol's attention is being focused on the tasks of the labor, moral, ideological and political education of young people. Here too, as the report said, a very great deal depends on the communists. They have the experience and the decades of conviction of the correctness of Marxism-Leninism. And we must pass on all this wealth to our young people.

The past 5-year period convincingly proved the correctness of the 25th CPSU Congress' conclusion regarding the growth of the party's role in the life of society in the period of developed socialism. The party's strength lies in unity with the people. The people's strength lies in unity with the party, in the party's leadership.

The purposeful and fruitful activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo and Secretariat represents for every party committee and every party organization a splendid example of work in the spirit of the Leninist norms and Leninist traditions.

The report stressed in particular the need in the present situation to enhance the role and responsibility of the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. It is the duty of the local party organs to be up to this demand and, by their daily organizational and political work, to raise the communists and all working people to the successful solution of the tasks of economic and cultural building. "If each party organization in its own sector," Leonid Ilich said, "utilizes every reserve and introduces proper order in everything, then the business of the entire country will advance further. That is why the enhancement of the role of the party obkoms and raykoms is a crucial, serious, and, I would say, constant task."

This 26th CPSU Congress goal applies equally to the primary party organizations. They are urged to make fuller use of their rights, in particular the right to monitor the administration's work. Their duty in all cases--whether cadre issues, the implementation of economic plans or the improvement of people's labor and living conditions--is to display scrupulousness and not to be led along by the administration when it acts wrongly. In a word--to pursue the party line firmly!

The absolute majority of party organizations act in precisely this way. However, there are those who put up with violations of party and state discipline and various abuses.

The party organizations of ministries and departments demand our more constant attention. They obliged to wage a more active struggle to overcome departmental and bureaucratic barriers in resolving economic, and not only economic, tasks, and to mount a resolute and uncompromising guard over general state interests.

The congress' instruction on increasing the effectiveness of communist meetings applies directly to the work practice of our primary party organizations, T. Ya. Kiselev continued. It must be confessed that in some places party members come to them just to sit out the allotted time and hear out preselected orators. We must strive to ensure that each party meeting becomes a place of deep, serious discussion of all vital questions.

The essence of party leadership lies in personnel selection and checking on performance. Considerable work has been done recently in the republic party organization on the selection and training of cadres, and this was given a positive assessment in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. This must stimulate us to further improve the state of affairs in this most important sector of party building.

Many national economy specialists have entered the Belorussian Obkom, Gorkom and Raykom apparatus in recent years. This is a good thing. But we must take into account the fact that some of them occasionally introduce administrative-economic methods of leadership into the party organizations. They must be helped to gain political experience and the skills of party work more quickly.

On the other hand we must apply ourselves more attentively to the selection of specialists for promotion to the party apparatus. Those who, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, have immersed themselves in the midst of the working masses, have attended the school of life and have been tested in practical economic and social work must be promoted here. In the matter of cadre selection a superficial, unprincipled approach is intolerable. But regrettably, once in a while this does make itself known.

As the report states, many shortcomings in economic activity are a result of the lack of a precise monitoring system and of the leadership-on-paper style. This is completely true of the work of several of the republic's party committees, ministries and departments. It is not necessary to propagate and lavish directive instructions for every occasion. It is important to strive for the strict fulfillment of the decisions adopted within the stipulated time. This is to be promoted by the actual checking of performance, by systematic and effective monitoring--simultaneously from above and below.

The task consists, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, in developing a style of work "in which executive ability and discipline are organically combined with bold initiative and enterprises, practicalness and business efficiency with the striving for great goals, a critical attitude toward shortcomings with unshakable confidence in the historic advantages of the path we have chosen."

The congress set the task of continuing to assert in all party organizations the spirit of self-criticism and implacability toward shortcomings. It is necessary everywhere to ensure unhindered criticism and to combat manifestations of complacency and self-satisfaction and instance of an incorrect reaction to critical remarks and businesslike proposals.

The congress stressed the necessity of the further comprehensive strengthening of the party's links with the masses. Of great significance from this viewpoint is the improvement of work with letters from communists and nonparty working people. That is to say open and honest letters. As for anonymous letters, they can have no place in our life. In our practical work we must be guided by the requirement formulated by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his report: "Every party worker, every leader must regard as his duty to the people and to the party a sensitive and attentive attitude toward citizens' letters, requests and complaints."

The 26th CPSU Congress defined precisely the tasks and ways of increasing the efficiency of ideological and political education work under present conditions. The report emphasizes that the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution of 26 April 1979 on these issues is of a long-term nature.

Now, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, the point in question is essentially the restructuring of many sectors and spheres of ideological work. Yes, the restructuring. We must ensure that its content becomes more topical and that its forms respond to the present needs and requirements of our people.

All ideological education work must be lively and interesting, without the hackneyed phrases and the standard set of readymade formulas. The congress, while assessing at its true worth the difficult work of Soviet journalists, reminded them that they must display great responsibility and view every article in the press and every television and radio broadcast as a serious conversation with people who expect not only a truthful and current exposition of the facts but also their deep analysis and serious generalizations. Propaganda must not sidestep and acute themes and must not fear to broach the so-called difficult issues.

The lecturers and propagandists, campaigners and rapporteurs who convey the party's thoughts to the masses and elucidate its policy perform important and useful work every day. And they were thanked for this at the congress. But at the same time there are still problems here. Some forms and methods of our political education work, which in a number of cases are of a formal nature, do not have the required effect.

Ways of increasing the effectiveness of party instruction were revealed extensively and concretely in the report. The task was set of achieving in practice the unity of ideological-theoretical, political education, organizational and economic work.

But in our case this is far from everywhere and far from always the way things stand. In many of the republic's party education schools and study groups theoretical training is insufficiently linked with the resolution of current social and production problems and manifestations of formalism and pedantry have not yet been overcome.

The party committees and organizations must be guided by the goal advanced by the congress: to switch to improving the quality of instruction, primarily that of communists, without indulging in an excessive increase in the number of people attending seminars. And this task must be resolved primarily by improving the selection, training and timely briefing of our propaganda cadres. Over the last few years the republic has accumulated experience of this work. This must be developed further. And greater attention should be paid to improving the propagandists' methodological skills.

Now, T. Ya. Kiselev said, our primary task is to convey the ideas, conclusions and aims set out in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and in other congress documents to our people and to the mind and heart of every person. This work is already in progress. Taking part in it are the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress, the working people of party, state, trade union and Komsomol organs, the scientific and creative intelligentsia, propagandists, lecturers, political information workers and campaigners, the leaders and specialists of various national economic components and all our cadres.

General political days, visits to collectives of working people by groups of rapporteurs and agitprop groups, and other mass political measures are being dedicated to the explanation and propagandizing of the congress decisions and to the mobilization of people's labor and social activeness for their fulfillment.

The congress themes are occupying the central place on the pages of our newspapers and journals and in television and radio broadcasts.

The entire system of political and economic education is being shifted to the study of the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the other congress documents and materials.

All this is the beginning of that enormous work which our ideological cadres and our entire republic party organization are going to have to perform.

The main thing in the propaganda of the 26th CPSU Congress materials is to ensure that it is conducted in close connection with the practical fulfillment of the congress decisions and with the tasks which every labor collective accomplishes, and that--in the words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev--party policy merges with the masses' activity.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations are urged to give an even broader scope and greater effectiveness to the socialist competition for the successful implementation of the socioeconomic program adopted by the congress and to channel the working people's initiative into the search for and utilization of production growth reserves and the enhanced efficiency and quality of work.

It is necessary everywhere to preserve and consolidate the labor zeal, precise rhythm and high results which have distinguished the competition in honor of the party congress. It is important that the tasks set by the party are everywhere translated into the channel of concrete actions by enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, teams, workshops and farms, and by every individual worker. We need to utilize better the competition's mobilizing and educational force. The experience of formulating and defending socialist pledges accumulated in the Grodnenskaya and Brestskaya Oblasts deserves attention and promulgation. Essentially it is the creative participation of all those competing in formulating the pledges and in the comprehensive economic, organization and ideological substantiation of the projected indicators. Thanks to this the competition has a really specific content and takes into consideration not only all the real material and technical reserves and possibilities but also the inexhaustible resources of the working people's knowledge, skill and experience.

The tasks arising from the congress decisions must be discussed broadly and comprehensively at meetings of the party aktiv, in the primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and in the labor collectives. Specific measures to accomplish the tasks confronting us must be worked out in the ministries and departments, in enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in organizations and establishments.

We must ensure that every communist and every working person has a clear conception of his place in the common struggle to implement the party plans and is imbued with a feeling of personal responsibility for translating its aims into practical deeds. The work of each collective, rayon, city, every oblast, the communists and all the working people of the republic must be filled with the creative charge generated by the congress.

In conclusion T. Ya. Kiselev assured the Leninist party's Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that Belorussia's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia will respond with shock labor to the party's concern for the welfare and happiness of Soviet people, will ensure the fulfillment of the great and crucial tasks before them and will make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions.

KUNAYEV REPORTS ON CONGRESS TO KAZAKH CP AKTIV

LD301015 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 81 pp 1-3

[KAZTAG report: "Toward New Heights of Communist Building: Republic Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Excerpt] A republic party aktiv meeting was held in the V.I. Lenin Palace in Alma-Ata 17 March with the participation of the aktiv of the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast and Alma-Ata city party organizations.

In the Presidium were Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; Comrades K.M. Aukhadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, Ye.F. Bashmakov, V.A. Grebenyuk, S.N. Imashev, Z.K. Kamalidenov, O.S. Miroshkhin, N.A. Nazarbayev, Yu.N. Trofimov and D.T. Yazov, members of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau; Comrades T.A. Ashimbayev, S.S. Dzhienbayev and V.T. Shevchenko, candidate members of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau; foremost production workers, scientists, cultural figures, leaders of ministries and departments, and party and soviet workers.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was elected honorary Presidium with tremendous enthusiasm.

Warmly greeted by those present, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, delivered a report "On the Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations Stemming from the Congress Decisions and the Report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

Describing the 26th CPSU Congress as a new historic stage in the life of our party and all Soviet society and as an event of worldwide significance, the speaker emphasized that all the work of the party congress took place in an atmosphere of high ideological conviction, businesslike efficiency and principledness, and the delegates' speeches were imbued with optimism and firm confidence in the triumph of our cause. Many of them were of a self-critical, constructive nature and contained profound, important proposals on very urgent socioeconomic problems.

The purposeful and exceptionally fruitful activity of the party's Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally--that outstanding politician and statesman of our time and indefatigable fighter for peace--received warm approval and a high assessment in the speeches of the congress delegates and foreign guests.

The congress convincingly showed the indivisibility of the interests of the party and the Soviet people and of the noble cause of creating communism and lasting just peace on earth.

The CPSU Central Committee report was the chief event of the congress, the speaker pointed out. This document of exceptional significance absorbed the collective will and wisdom of the Central Committee, summed up the huge purposeful work of the party and the people, made a great contribution to the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of communist building and provided combat guidance on literally all positions for the foreseeable future.

Dwelling in detail on the international aspects of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, the speaker drew the listeners' attention to the fact that, as the world press pointed out, the leader of the Soviet Communist Party, faced with the new aggressively disposed American diplomacy, advocated a peaceful dialogue and the readiness to discuss all disputed issues and put forward proposals on literally all aspects of the modern international situation.

From the high platform of the congress, Comrade Kunayev said, our party declared that it will continue following the Leninist course embodied in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions firmly, persistently and steadily.

We are firmly convinced, comrades, that the communists and all working people of Soviet Kazakhstan, together with the entire Soviet people, wholeheartedly, entirely and fully approve the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

You know, the speaker went on to say, that questions of economic building have always been at the center of the attention of the party and the entire Soviet people. "For it is precisely in the sphere of the economy," it was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, "that the foundation is laid for resolving social tasks and strengthening the country's defense capability, the foundation of an active foreign policy, and it is right here that the necessary preconditions are created for Soviet society's successful movement toward communism."

The congress summed up and analyzed in depth the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan, examined urgent economic problems of the eighties and their special features and established the chief task of the 11th 5-Year Plan--ensuring the further growth of the Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the steady, progressive development of the national economy.

The Soviet Union has entered the eighties possessing increased industrial and scientific potential and a highly efficient economy, and our country has become stronger and more developed than ever before as a result of the huge work done under the party's leadership over the past 5-year plan in all spheres of the economy, science and culture of the country and each of its republics.

The speaker cited convincing facts and figures on this score.

The growth of economic strength, he pointed out, has made it possible to fulfill a broad program for enhancing the people's well-being, which was expressed in the growth of incomes for all categories and sections of the population, the improvement of social security, the growth of public consumption funds, the unprecedented scope of construction of housing, schools, hospitals and municipal services projects and many other measures which have been felt by literally every family and every working person.

Then D.A. Kunayev said: Together with the whole country Soviet Kazakhstan developed dynamically in the last 5-year plan--which we spoke of in detail at the 15th Kazakh CP Congress and reported to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Of course, you know this, but I think it will be appropriate to recall some of the final data of the 5-year plan. Thus, for example, the volume of industrial production increased more than 18 percent. Some 250 new enterprises, large shops and production facilities were commissioned.

All the Kazakh territorial-industrial complexes and the economy of each of the republic's 19 oblasts developed confidently.

Special attention was devoted to Group B and to improving the quality and extending the range of consumer goods.

Our grain growers and livestock raisers achieved significant successes. Overfulfilling the grain production plan, Kazakhstan handed over an average of 1 billion poods of high-quality grain every year during the last 5-year plan. The plans for sales of vegetables, potatoes and melons to the state were overfulfilled. Great work was done on the concentration and specialization of agriculture. The livestock and poultry population increased, as did its productivity.

Following on the results of the 5-year plan, the republic was awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for high results in developing agriculture.

More than 20,000 people were awarded USSR orders and medals, and the title of Hero of Socialist Labor was conferred on more than 50 of the best of them.

The speaker warmly and cordially congratulated all those whose heroic and inspired labor was marked with high awards and wished them and all Kazakhstan's working people new labor achievements for the good of our beloved motherland.

The successful realization of the party's decisions contributed to considerable social changes in the life of the republic's working people.

Science and culture, public education, public health, trade and consumer services enjoyed further development.

In short, there is every reason for saying once again that the last 5-year period, like no other one, raised Soviet Kazakhstan to new heights of socialist civilization, augmented its contribution to the all-union division of labor and in terms of many leading positions ensured the republic an eminent and honorable place in the unbreakable fraternal alliance of our own dear unified and mighty power.

This is the most important result of the constant concern and support of the party and the government and of the harmonious labor of the republic's communists and all its working people, whose labor was especially noted in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th Congress--which fact undoubtedly cannot fail to gladden every one of us, the speaker said.

In the great successes reported to the 26th CPSU Congress, he pointed out, a significant contribution was made by all the republic's oblasts, cities and rayons and, of course, by the capital's oblast and the city of Alma-Ata.

The people of Alma-Ata, as before, did shock work and scored major successes in many sectors, here setting an example to other oblasts. In particular, there was an appreciable increase in the volume of industrial production, including consumer goods. There were far more products with the state seal of quality.

During the 5-year plan the rural working people of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast fulfilled six annual plans for sales of grain to the state and overfulfilled the plan for procurements of vegetables, potatoes, sugarbeets and other crops.

Definite successes were achieved in capital construction. This can be seen by everyone, and it was not for nothing that our Alma-Ata was named at the 26th congress among the best cities in the architectural sense.

The work of the capital's best scientific and cultural establishments, educational institutions and creative unions and organizations acquired new content.

All this and much besides, created by general harmonious labor, is the reliable basis for fulfilling the responsible tasks being set by the party for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the longer term.

As stated earlier, the chief task of the 11th 5-Year Plan is to ensure the further growth of the Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the steady, progressive development of the country's national economy.

The measures outlined by the party embrace the improvement of all aspects of the Soviet people's life, working and living conditions, consumption and housing, culture and relaxation.

A food program and a program for the development of consumer goods production are being formulated.

Here it is intended to consistently implement the policy of ensuring the stability of state retail prices.

A great deal has to be done to develop and improve the work of enterprises in trade, public catering, consumer services and the entire services sphere.

Public consumption funds will increase in accordance with the 26th congress guidelines. It is planned to allocate more than R16 billion in the 5-year plan to increase wages and for other payments and benefits to the population.

It is planned to increase the average monthly wage of workers and employees by 13-16 percent and to boost its level to R190-195 a month by the end of the 5-year plan, and to increase the incomes of kolkhoz members from the public sector by 20-22 percent.

Payments and benefits to the population from public consumption funds will increase 20-22 percent, real per capita incomes will increase 16-18 percent and retail commodity turnover will increase 22-25 percent.

In a number of regions of Kazakhstan regional coefficients will be introduced for the wages of workers and employees, and additional payments for nighttime working will be increased in individual sectors.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have elaborated and consider it advisable soon to implement a new system for improving the life of mothers and the coming generation and to increase state aid to families with children and to newlyweds.

The party and state will continue unswervingly to follow Lenin's behest: "For the children--all that is best."

Living conditions will be improved for labor and Great Patriotic War veterans, the minimum pension level will be raised, and other measures will also be implemented to further improve social security, which will make it possible to increase the incomes of approximately 50 million Soviet citizens.

Consumer goods production will develop at an increasing preferential rate in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Considerable funds are being allocated to improving working conditions and developing the services sphere, culture, education and public health, tourism, physical culture and sport.

As previously, our party will continue the policy of improving the working people's housing conditions. During the 5-year plan it is planned to construct 530-540 million square meters of housing in the country, including 28-30 million in Kazakhstan.

All this is new evidence of the party's concern for the working person and for satisfying his material requirements and spiritual needs.

But everything mentioned above, D.A. Kunayev emphasized, will not come about of its own accord. To achieve this set of aims, the country as a whole, each republic and all collectives must work hard.

On the basis of what was achieved as a result of fulfilling the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses decisions Kazakhstan will grow apace in the new 5-year plan in all directions of social, economic, scientific, technical and spiritual development.

The republic must once again convincingly confirm its role as the country's mighty industrial region and as its major grain and livestock-raising base. Every oblast, every rayon, city, village and aul will become still more beautiful. The multigenre culture and art of Soviet Kazakhstan will blossom yet more brightly.

As previously, the accelerated development of industry and the rural economy will be the fundamental basis of all our successes.

The 26th congress decisions provide for the volume of industrial production in the republic to be increased 22-25 percent. All this means that it is necessary to continue building up the economic potential of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuzskiy, Karatau-Dzhambulskiy, Mangyshlakskiy, Maragandinskiy, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy and other territorial-production complexes of all the republic's 19 oblasts and, not least, of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast.

Here chief emphasis is placed on strengthening the base sectors of all-union significance, shifting the economy onto an intensive development footing and improving leadership of the national economy.

A place of honor is allocated to Kazakhstan in the further development of power generation, metallurgy, the fuel industry, machine-building, above all agricultural machine-building, and consumer goods production.

As you see, the speaker remarked, we will have to resolve many large-scale problems. For this it is necessary to ensure harmonious working and an efficient rhythm at every enterprise and every work place. Dozens of enterprises failed to cope with the plan in the last 5-year plan. This drags the republic's economy back, and this situation must be ended decisively.

We will be able to achieve this by steadily increasing labor productivity--which must account for no less than 70 percent of the increase in production--by actively introducing the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience, and by accelerating the startup of new production capacities and making rational use of existing ones.

In accordance with the 26th party congress guidelines we are obliged actively to increase the production of quality consumer goods. By the end of the 5-year plan it must be much larger than it is now. The republic's capital and the capital's entire oblast play a great role in the practical resolution of these tasks.

Some 34 percent more capital investments than in the last 5-year plan are being channeled into strengthening the material and technical base of Group B industry in the republic.

Fulfilling the tasks set us, we are obliged to achieve the maximum loading of all sectors and the fullest utilization of installed equipment and machinery and to put an end to such phenomena as the wrecking of consumer goods production plans even though the supplies and raw materials are available.

Can it be considered normal when a considerable proportion of enterprises of the republic's light industry, whose main staffs are in Alma-Ata, wrecks the woolen cloth production plans from year to year? Thus, the Kustanay and Semipalatinsk worsted and cloth enterprises cannot get out of trouble. Since the beginning of the year they have already underfulfilled the plan to the tune of approximately half a million square meters of cloth, and that which has been produced is frequently unattractive.

And is there no good-quality raw material for producing fine leather goods, footwear and children's goods? There is. But the percentage of low-quality output is still large at enterprises of the Ministries of Light and Local Industry in Alma-Ata, Karaganda, Kzyl-Orda, Ust-Kamenogorsk and Uralsk.

Or another fact: It concerns chemical industry workers in the Food Industry Ministry system. At a time when there is a shortage of detergents, the Shakhtinsk detergents plant is operating at only half capacity. Here the set plan targets are constantly violated, and as a result the most ordinary commodities become commodities in short supply through the fault of quite specific people.

It must be said that still far from all heavy industry enterprises have really joined in the production of consumer goods, particularly those in increased demand. And this applies to Alma-Ata enterprises, above all the Alma-Ata heavy machine-building plant, the Kirov plant, the electrical equipment plant and industrial enterprises in the systems of the Ministries of Motor Transport and Motor Highways.

There are many shortcomings in the production of foodstuffs. This concerns both their range and their quality. There is a need, in particular, for a sharp increase in the production of culinary and semifinished products. This is the paramount duty, above all, of enterprises in the system of the food and meat and dairy industry ministries.

To replenish food resources it is necessary sharply to improve fish production in internal reservoirs. This task has long been known to the fish industry ministry, which must skillfully promote a considerable increase in fish production with the help of oblispolkoms.

We pin earnest hopes on the new Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, which is called upon to provide the population with an uninterrupted supply of potatoes, vegetables, fruit and preserves.

Comrade Ministers Ibragimov, Dzherembayev, Nadanbayev and Kulakhmetov are obliged to try to ensure that the output of enterprises of the ministries which they head meets the most modern requirements in terms of quantity and quality.

Kazakhstan has also been set great tasks in the sphere of agriculture, without whose further development the fulfillment of the party's social program is inconceivable.

The 26th CPSU Congress determined a 13-percent increase in the average annual volume of the republic's gross agricultural output.

The congress recognized the need to increase production of those types of agricultural produce whose shortage gives rise to particularly palpable interruptions in supplies. I mean, above all, meat and other livestock products.

In this connection the CPSU Central Committee believes that livestock raising is a shock front and calls on party organs and all rural working people to show the maximum persistence, initiative and flexibility and to utilize all reserves and potential in order not only to fulfill but also to overfulfill the plans outlined.

This also applies in full to our republic, D.A. Kunayev especially emphasized. We are obliged, for example, to increase average annual meat production to 1.3 million tons. The work of livestock raisers since the beginning of this year attests to positive changes in the sector's development. The state has been sold 50 percent more meat than last year, and purchases of milk and eggs have increased. The surrender weight per head of cattle has been increased to 453 kg, an increase of 20 kg.

All this attests to our considerable potential. But we must not be seduced by what has been achieved, because, quite frankly, many farms still have a long way to go even to attain average indicators. Valid concern is aroused by the increase in undernourished livestock, particularly sheep.

All these and other shortcomings must be eliminated decisively everywhere. There is no other way of formulating the question.

We are obliged to take a very active part in resolving such vitally important problem. It must be resolved on the grand scale and comprehensively. Kazakhstan possesses all the potential for this--rich experience, excellent cadres, the necessary equipment and considerable fodder resources.

In connection with the great tasks in livestock raising we must check the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum (1978), which defined specific tasks for the further development of all sectors of social livestock raising and for a sharp increase in its output.

The chief thing now in livestock raising is to complete the wintering successfully, conduct the lambing campaign in an organized manner and fully preserve the offspring. At the same time it is necessary to increase production everywhere and enhance the quality of the output of livestock units.

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that, in addition to developing in every possible way the production of meat and other livestock products on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the subsidiary plots of enterprises, organizations and establishments must be an important help here.

Subsidiary plots, as well as the population's personal plots, must provide a sizeable addition to food products.

And a very serious approach must be taken to creating full-value, efficient subsidiary plots. Not as at the Guryev motor transportation administration, where only 80 hogs were kept on the subsidiary plot, but with 22 people to look after them.

The Kazakh Potrebsoyuz (Comrade Tanekeyev) and its local organs are obliged to play an important role in supplying the population, as has already been stated repeatedly.

In short, comrades, all people of Kazakhstan are obliged to tackle the resolution of the task of ensuring that working people have an uninterrupted supply of livestock products with all responsibility, scope and businesslike efficiency--in just the same way as they tackled opening up the virgin lands.

We pin great hopes on the republic Komsomol. It has done a great deal, but our glorious youth can and must do more. Livestock raising in the republic must be developed in every possible way not with loud appeals and innumerable initiatives but with concrete, purposeful work.

In production organization it is important to emulate not simply progressive workers but the best progressive workers--those whose experience and high results are combined with the reliable prospect of their manifold augmentation in the future. We do not need inflated indicators and records as a result of "clubbing together."

Party, soviet, trade union and economic organs must develop more widely the competition to achieve the highest indicators in work in every sector and make active use of measures for the moral and material encouragement of the best collectives and foremost production workers.

Fodder is the chief thing necessary for the accelerated development of all sectors of livestock raising. Much has been done in this direction in the republic. In a number of places, however, livestock is not fully provided with fodder--which results in great outlays.

Henceforth this situation must be ended decisively, for even one laggard rayon, not to mention an oblast, can seriously hinder the republic from successfully fulfilling the party's instructions on the accelerated development of livestock raising and the sharp improvement of food supplies to the population.

The chief task for the republic remains, as before, the further increasing of grain production. The speaker recalled that in this 5-year plan average annual gross grain yields have to be increased to 28-29 million tons. In addition to wheat and rice, emphasis is to be placed on the cultivation of hulled crops and forage grain crops, as well as soybeans and peas. Their share of the grain balance is to be increased considerably.

It is also important to increase sharply production of potatoes, vegetables, sugarbeets, cotton, fruit, grapes and all kinds of fodder.

In order to achieve what is planned, the attention of communists and all rural working people must be concentrated on further enhancing farming standards, improving the structure of sowing areas, eliminating wide variations in yields and introducing industrial technologies and progressive experience.

The grain growers' priority task is the organized and qualitative performance of the range of spring field work. This spring the republic is faced with sowing more than 35 million hectares, including more than 25 million hectares with grain crops.

Favorable conditions for the next harvest are taking shape in many rayons, sovkhoses and kolkhoses. The majority of farms have successfully completed the repair of tractors and agricultural machinery and seed preparation, snow retention has been carried out over considerable areas and organic fertilizer is being applied to the fields.

There is great potential for increasing the yield of grain and other crops in every oblast and rayon. All reserves must now be placed at the service of a big harvest in order to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the purchase plans for all crops, as demanded by the party Central Committee.

At the same time not everything is well in the preparations for spring field work on a number of farms. In some places there are delays over preparing equipment. Seed preparation has not been completed everywhere. This particularly concerns southern oblasts. The situation must be rectified in the very near future. If we speak of agriculture as a whole, it is faced with the same chief problem as other sectors of the national economy--that of enhancing efficiency and quality. "We will continue," the speaker said recalling Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words at the 26th CPSU Congress; "to allocate large financial and material resources to the countryside and will continue this sector's systematic transfer to an industrial footing. But the center of gravity now--and this is a distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the eighties--is shifting to returns of capital investments, increased productivity in agriculture and the deepening and improvement of its ties with all sectors of the agroindustrial complex."

In this connection the speaker drew special attention to the need to intensify the struggle against losses of produce, primarily vegetables and fruit, and to improve their transportation, storage and processing.

The demand advanced by the congress--"the economy must be economical"--applies equally, D.A. Kunayev emphasized, both to industry and to agriculture, where questions of strengthening the policy of thrift and profitability and of improving the machinery of management are also topical.

In the current 5-year plan great attention has to be devoted to the further development of all forms of transportation and communication, roadbuilding, science, culture and public education. Large appropriations are being allocated for these purposes. The network of public health establishments will be extended. Particularly in the countryside, services for the population will be improved.

I would like, comrades, to emphasize the special significance of improving the organization of trade and consumer services for the population, where there is no end of work to be done.

During the 5-year plan we are obliged to increase retail commodity turnover 24-27 percent, commission hundreds of new stores and public catering enterprises and extend the consumer services network.

The 26th Congress pointed to the need to eliminate all interruptions in the sale of goods in daily demand, to distribute commodity resources better and maneuver them skillfully, and to improve the standard of services.

All this, D.A. Kunayev said, must become the center of attention not only for the appropriate ministries and departments, headed by Comrades Ivanov, Tanekeyev and Tyumbayev, but also for all party and Soviet organs, the press, television, people's control and the Komsomol.

The nationwide preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress elicited the working people's unprecedented creative activeness. The republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia began the first year of the new 5-year plan in shock fasion. Industry coped ahead of schedule with the plan for the first 2 months of this year. Industrial output worth more than R70 million was sold in excess of the plan. Construction workers fulfilled a far greater volume of work than during the corresponding period last year.

We must consolidate and develop this businesslike, creative atmosphere which reigns in labor collectives today by striving for the considerable overfulfillment of the current year's targets and remembering that the success of the entire 5-year plan is being laid down right now.

Kazakhstan's working people have adopted stepped-up socialist pledges for this year. They have been published in the central and local press. It is our primary duty to ensure their successful fulfillment.

D.A. Kunayev went on to say: We people of Kazakhstan must see with the utmost clarity that, in fulfilling these pledges, we never have the right to depart in any way from what has been achieved. On the contrary, it is a matter for our honor and our sacred duty to the whole country, which expects splendid new achievements from the republic, tirelessly to augment what has been achieved.

So let us agree, dear comrades, that we will come up to those just expectations, will work once again at maximum effort and will gladden the beloved motherland with everything in which Kazakhstan is rich and with new achievements on the part of industry, the opened-up vergin lands, our every oblast and every labor collective.

As already stated, the working people of Alma-Ata and the capital's oblast have a considerable role to play in resolving all the tasks of the republic's development. A great deal has to be done here in the new 5-year plan to develop electricity generation, machine building and metalworking and to strengthen the material and technical base of Group B enterprises.

The oblast's construction workers have to assimilate no less than R4.5 billion commission fixed capital to the value of more than R4 billion and commission approximately 4 million square meters of housing and many children's combines and schools. It is planned to complete the Kazakh S.M. Kirov State University complex and a number of projects for the Academy of Sciences and to start building a subway.

In order to fulfill what has been outlined in the sphere of industry and capital construction the oblast party organization must take the shortcomings and the unresolved problems of the past period into account and draw the most serious conclusions from them.

It is important to see to the effective introduction of team contracting. Not only in Alma-Ata but also throughout the republic it is necessary to ensure that team contracting becomes the chief form of the workers' labor organization in construction and at construction industry and industrial motor transport enterprises.

It is necessary to enhance exactingness everywhere and to learn how to work more efficiently and manage more sensibly. It is necessary to accelerate the modernization of the heavy machine-building plant and the confectionery factory and the construction of the meat-processing plant and to develop more energetically the capacities of fruit-canning enterprises.

It is important to strengthen power generation in the capital and oblast and to provide the city fully with electricity and, particularly, with thermal energy.

It is high time to reduce more decisively the volumes of uncompleted construction in Alma-Ata. It has to be pointed out that labor organization is still low on many construction sites, industrial methods are being introduced slowly, irrational use is being made of equipment and the quality of finishing and sanitary engineering work is poor. In all this there is considerable overexpenditure of various supplies and raw materials, and they are allowed to be squandered.

There are still frequent disruptions of housebuilding and cultural and domestic construction, and strict order has not been instilled in the distribution of housing, the use of the housing stock or the timely repair of apartment blocks. The Kazakh CP Central Committee and ministries and departments receive many complaints on these issues. However, party and Soviet organs do not always react effectively to sharp signals.

It is necessary to improve in every possible way the work of all forms of transportation and communication and to develop them more concretely.

Much has to be done in the countryside. First, it is necessary to ensure that every farm in the oblast is highly profitable and provides the people of Alma-Ata with an uninterrupted supply of arable and livestock products.

Second, it is necessary to struggle more resolutely everywhere to further increase yields, to improve farming standards and to increase the productivity of ricefields.

There are farms in the oblast which fail to fulfill the plans for increasing the numbers of social livestock and the production and sale of meat to the state. There is considerable loss of sheep in Chilikskiy, Narynkolskiy, Dzhambulskiy and Kegenskiy rayons, where livestock raising for meat is also being developed very slowly.

There are substantial shortcomings in dairy livestock raising. The number of cows and their productivity are growing slowly. Cow barrenness is high in a number of livestock units, great consumption of the breeding stock is allowed and the veterinary service is poorly organized.

All this has resulted in not all farms increasing milk production--which has affected milk supplies to the population of Alma-Ata City.

A further increase in the number of livestock and the fulfillment of targets for the surrender of livestock produce to the state will largely depend on how the current wintering period is concluded and how we manage to utilize progressive experience, of which there is a great deal in the oblast.

In the present winter period many farms in the oblast have appreciably increased the volume of meat, milk and egg procurements and improved the preservation of livestock. This convincingly attests to the real possibility of unconditionally fulfilling the plans for the production of all types of agricultural produce.

The speaker expressed confidence that the rural workers of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, who have done a lot to develop this important sector, will not relax their efforts and will achieve new successes.

The most important thing now, the speaker went on to point out--both in the city and in the countryside--is to ensure the unconditional and qualitative realization of the plans for the current year--the first year of the new 5-year plan--by all sectors and by every collective.

In this sense we expect from the capital's scientists and from all its scientific and technical forces a more active link with production and more concrete assistance in the practical fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

At a number of recent Kazakh CP Central Committee plenums, at the 25th Alma-Atinskaya Oblast Conference and at the 15th Kazakh CP Congress much valid criticism and many valid wishes were addressed to the republic's scientists along with flattering comments. Some things have been done as a result. But on the whole this work must be continued actively in all the directions noted.

The scientists of Kazakhstan's capital and their party organizations must proceed from reports and promises to practical deeds, show the maximum interest and take an effective part in the further growth of Kazakh science and of its authority and significance.

The 26th CPSU Congress pointed to the need to bring all sectors of the national economy up to the forward limits of science and technology and to ensure the close integration of science and production. This is not a simple task, but everyone--and primarily the republic's scientists--must fulfill it with all persistence.

The 26th CPSU Congress especially emphasized the importance of strengthening discipline and organization everywhere, enhancing cadres' personal responsibility and increasing the monitoring of adopted decisions.

This instruction is fully applicable to many republic and oblast institutions, the speaker said. Take, for example, public health and its organization in Alma-Ata City and Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. Yes, we have a right to be proud of the successes achieved. They were admired by the participants in the world's most representative conference held in Alma-Ata under the auspices of the WHO.

But at the same time party and soviet organs must not close their eyes to serious shortcomings in medical services for the population, to the negligence, rudeness and self-seeking of individual medics or to the lack of certain preparations and medicines, including those for diabetics.

The Ministries of Food and Meat and Dairy Industries have still not organized the production of the necessary quantity of the appropriate products.

Is this really a problem of a worldwide order, dear comrades? I think not. We are obliged to resolve it. This is within our power.

The substantial shortcomings in the spheres of consumer goods production and consumer and medical services attest, above all, to considerable omissions in political education work in many labor collectives, which from the very beginning are called upon to be sensitive to the Soviet people's needs.

These shortcomings attest to the passiveness of the Agitprop aktiv and the alienation of party and economic studies from living reality and from the practical fulfillment of the tasks which the party sets the working people.

Alma-Ata Gorkom holds seminars for the Agitprop aktiv and expands considerable effort on organizing them, but they are held at an extremely low standard, although the aktiv of the gorkom and raykoms includes many talented pedagogues, scientific and cultural luminaries, writers, artists and journalists.

Certain people still believe that ideology is one sphere, while life is a totally different one. There is nothing more erroneous than such a view. Any fact of life, any public or private act, any word or deed is "ideological," if you like. It is time, comrades, to understand this once and for all.

And in this sense every ideological worker, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev especially said at the 26th CPSU Congress, is obliged to possess a keen sense of the new. Unfortunately, however, this is not understood in a number of party committees, particularly in questions of work with the press.

The quality of the labor and moral education of pupils, students and school, VUZ, technical college and vocational and technical school teachers themselves needs to be improved.

It is important to wage the struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism, speculation and other direct opposites of the Soviet way of life more persistently and in every way. In this it is also necessary to step up still further the activities of deputies' groups, street committees, comrades' courts, voluntary people's militia detachments and, of course, militia, court and prosecutor's office organs. It is necessary to disseminate more widely mobile militia centers as an effective means of preventing violations of the law and to enhance the responsibility of all leaders of labor collectives, ministries and departments, the press, television and radio for helping to instill model public order.

The universal struggle for a totally healthy way of life is inconceivable without spiritual and physical improvement.

However, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, while possessing considerable potential, is unfortunately not noted for the exemplary functioning of cultural establishments, particularly rural libraries and clubs. Patronal ties with the countryside on the part of creative unions and organizations and many industrial enterprises and construction projects are still of an episodic and one-sided nature. It is time the obkom and oblispolkom made these ties permanent and mutually useful.

The development of the physical culture base also should be accelerated. In Alma-Ata there are many athletes, and good ones at that, but the construction and modernization of sports installations are lagging behind inexcusably. This applies to the Spartak stadium and the Chimbulak winter complex, which long ago should have become the pearl of Kazakhstan's sports world.

The work of the recently created Kazsportorg Republic Association must be seriously improved.

All this, the speaker said, is far from a trivial matter and is directly related to what was discussed at the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress defined such issues as the primary party business which must be resolved by everyone without delay.

It is remarkable, comrades, D.A. Kunayev next observed, that it is not the first time that everything we are discussing here has arisen in all its acuteness. But what is surprising is that our press, television and radio cover these themes relatively rarely, not to mention our writers, many of whom favor the urgent subject matter of ancient history.

I repeat once more with all clarity that the party values highly the labor of writers, journalists and all creative workers. However, the 26th congress and L.I. Brezhnev himself posed the question of ideological work directly and unambiguously.

"In essence," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress, "the point at issue is the reconstruction--no, I make no mistake--precisely the reconstruction of many areas and spheres of ideological work. It is necessary to ensure that its content becomes more current and the forms correspond to the Soviet people's contemporary needs and requirements."

This, comrades is a fundamentally important provision which obliges us to alter things radically, not to be content with general slogans in our daily work and boldly to eradicate inertia, banality and formalism from it.

A conference dedicated to the scientific approach to ideological work took place in Alma-Ata recently. One would have expected that the discussion of such a current problem would help the party aktiv. Regrettably, however, this did not happen. The recommendations published in a mass edition turned out to be a useless repetition of truisms.

Instances of unscrupulousness, hack work and other serious defects in the work of our publishing houses were discussed frankly at the 15th Kazakh CP Congress and in the party and Komsomol press. It is important to continue to approach all issues of book publication with all due exactingness, remembering that it is impossible to conceal creative bankruptcy by the topicality of the theme.

Some creative unions, organizations and collectives lack the necessary vigor in creating a truly self-critical atmosphere; their work with young people is feeble and they approach the replenishment of their ranks extremely superficially, displaying completely unjustifiable haste and unscrupulousness.

In connection with the tasks set by the 26th party congress in the complicated matter of communist education it is necessary to galvanize in every possible way the work of the unions of cinema workers, composers, artists, architects and journalists, of the Kazakh theatrical society and of all cultural establishments.

Moreover it is important to create not the appearance of vigorous work but the work itself, and not to reduce it merely to the compilation of different plans. Any plan is made good primarily by its meaningful execution and not by generous promises.

The restructuring of ideological work is a most crucial matter connected both with cadre policy and with the replenishment of the ideology sphere with informed, principle-minded people. Consequently, particular concern must be shown for the training and retraining of cadres. This applies not only to the journalism faculties of the Kazakh State University and the higher party school and to the system of course instruction but also to all humanities VUZes.

Wherever ideology and communist education are involved we are obliged to act--as V.I. Lenin put it--"as communism demands it," showing untiring concern for molding in the working people an active life stance, ideological conviction and socialist internationalism.

The accomplishment of the next tasks of communist building is organically connected with the growth of the CPSU's leading guiding and organizing role.

As for the entire party, D.A. Kunayev said, the report period was characterized for the republic's party organization by the further strengthening of its influence on all aspects of artistic and cultural building, which was discussed in detail at the 15th Kazakh CP Congress.

Great exactingness and responsibility, self-discipline and organization--all this was confirmed with new force also in the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, central to which was the idea of the need to further strengthen the communists' vanguard role of the comprehensive galvanization of the role of the primary party organizations, and of the strictest intolerance of those who sully the lofty title of party member.

However, even in the capital oblast one still encounters a liberal attitude toward self-seekers, bureaucrats, careerists, demagogues and frauds, to whom the words of Lenin are fully applicable even now: "A false phrase...is moral perdition and a faithful guarantee of political perdition." These facts are well known in the party raykoms, gorkoms and obkom, but they are not always given their due assessment there.

In this connection we should recall, comrades, that the rules are the same throughout the party and must be unconditionally fulfilled by all. There have been and there will be no exceptions here for anyone, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev once more stressed quite definitely at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The party is obliged to the Leninist work style for its successes in leading society. The further development of criticism and self-criticism and of the struggle against any forms of bragging, irresponsibility and work without personal responsibility is an inalienable component of this style.

It is necessary to further deepen this trend in every possible way, to assert in all party organizations the spirit of business-like efficiency and self-criticism and implacability toward flaws, and constantly to seek ways which would contribute to the fullest manifestation of the creative abilities of any collective and working person.

In this respect we must all increase our monitoring of the most decisive elimination of the shortcomings noted at the 15th Kazakh CP Congress.

The 26th congress discussed current questions of the further development of the Soviet political system, pointing out that its profound democratism found graphic expression in the new USSR Constitution.

We must all participate, D.A. Kunayev emphasized, in improving socialist statehood, democracy, law and order and the system of people's control, and must involve the working people more widely in the management of society's affairs through the trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations.

An important part of our work is to examine citizens' written and verbal appeals.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th congress, "every party worker and every leader is obliged to regard a sensitive, attentive attitude toward citizens' letters, requests and complaints as his duty to the people and the party."

Clearly and succinctly put. All party, soviet, trade union, economic and Komsomol organs, any organization and every establishment are obliged to fulfill strictly this constant party demand. The CPSU Central Committee obliges us all to be extremely attentive to any businesslike signals and requests and to resolve them concretely, at the first attempt, as the saying goes.

It is important to punish most severely the authors of anonymous calumnies.

The speaker noted the high responsibility of judicial, court, prosecutor's office and militia organs in strengthening legality and law and order. He recalled especially that the congress approved the party and state line of further strengthening the country's defense might and its armed forces--the reliable guard of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of world peace.

In conclusion D.A. Kunayev said: The paramount task of all the republic's party organizations at this time is not only to ensure the broad propaganda and elucidation of the 26th CPSU Congress materials but also to mobilize working people for their successful fulfillment and to make the entire 11th 5-Year Plan a 5-year plan of Leninist shock work.

Congress delegates, leading workers and the broad aktiv of party, society, trade union and Komsomol organs must take a very active part in this.

It is very important to hold party aktiv meetings everywhere, there to discuss the 26th CPSU Congress materials in a strictly businesslike atmosphere, to coordinate them with the specific features of every sector of the economy and every labor collective, to criticize shortcomings sharply and concretely and to help to eliminate them.

We are all obliged to know clearly that mastering the 26th CPSU Congress materials means, above all, defining our personal involvement in the practical realization of party policy and making our own effective contribution to fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan.

It should be remembered that the prosperity of all of society and of every family and all our future successes depend, in the final analysis, on the persistent, conscientious and creative labor of everyone.

Only with such an aim is it possible and necessary to ensure the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets of the new 5-year plan--an outstanding stage in the history of communist creation--and the further enhancement of the growth of the Soviet people's material and spiritual living standards.

Allow me, comrades, to assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, the Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally on your behalf that the communists and all the working people of Soviet Kazakhstan will spare no effort, experience or knowledge to successfully implement the decisions of the party's historic 26th congress.

(D.A. Kunayev's report was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.)

BREZHNEV, OTHERS SIGN MOVIE PRODUCER'S OBITUARY

LD301329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Soviet culture has incurred a heavy loss. Mark Semenovich Donskoy, outstanding movie producer, Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR State prizewinner and USSR people's artist died suddenly at the age of 80.

M.S. Donskoy devoted over 50 years of his life to the cinema. He made a significant contribution to the development of the cinema of socialist realism and promoted the growth of its international prestige.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, V.N. Makayev, V.F. Shauro, F.T. Yermash, L.A. Kulidzhanov, V.G. Afanasyen, R.F. Dementyeva, A.A. Yepishev, Z.M. Kruglova, S.G. Lapin, G.M. Markov, B.N. Pastukhov, A.I. Shibayev, G.V. Aleksandrov, Yu.S. Afanasyev, A.V. Batalov, S.F. Bondarchuk, Ye.I. Gabrilovich, S.A. Gerasimov, A.D. Golovnya, A.G. Zarkhi, Ye.S. Kotov, N.A. Kryuchkov, Yu.N. Ozerov, B.V. Pavlenok, N.A. Ponomarev, Yu.Ya. Rayzman, A.M. Roganov, A.V. Romanov, S.I. Rostotskiy, N.Ya. Sychev, Z.P. Tumanova, N.M. Uzhviy, Ye.A. Fadeyeva, I.Ye. Kheyfits, T.N. Khrennikov, M.I. Tsarev, G.N. Chukhray, S.I. Yutkevich.

KIRILENKO, STRUYEV ATTENDS INDUSTRIAL MEETING

LD311016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Summary] Comrade Struyev, USSR minister of trade, speaking today at an expanded session of the collegium of the industry, said that the most important task of the 11th 5-year period is to improve the supply of foodstuffs to the population, as well as industrial consumer goods.

"Taking part in the work of the collegium is Comrade Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

DEMICHEV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND MOSCOW CONCERT

LD301407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Melodies of the Mountain Region"]

[Excerpts] The composition "Salaam Moscow!" performed on 24 March in the State Central Concert Hall, provided a musical greeting to the capital. A concert was held there to mark the opening of the Dagestanskaya ASSR days of literature and art in Moscow. The days are being held in honor of the 60th anniversary of the autonomous republic.

Comrades P.N. Demichev and M.V. Zimyanin and Dagestanskaya ASSR party and soviet organization leaders attended the concert.

COAL INDUSTRY MINISTER BRATCHENKO VISITS ESTONIA

LD301421 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 1

[ETA report: "Comrade B.F. Bratchenko's Visit"]

[Text] Comrade B.F. Bratchenko, USSR minister of the coal industry, has been in our republic.

At a gala meeting in Kokhtla-Yarve's Oktyabr Palace of Culture, he presented the Estonia mine's collective with the Order of the Labor Red Banner which the shale miners had been awarded for high achievements in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade B.F. Bratchenko visited the Oktyabrskiy pit, the Estoniya mine, the Estonian GRES and the V.I. Lenin Slantsekhim Association and familiarized himself with the working and living conditions of the miners and shale chemical workers. He participated in a conference at the Narva Estonian CP Gorkom which discussed prospects for extracting and processing shale in the 11th 5-Year Plan and through 1990 and also familiarized himself with Tallinn's new construction projects.

Comrade B.F. Bratchenko left for Moscow on 15 March.

TRIAL OF TATIYANA OSIPOVA BEGINS IN MOSCOW 31 MAR

LD310838 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS--TASS correspondent Konstantin Andreyev writes: A public trial of Tatiyana Osipova, charged with a criminal offence, began in Moscow today.

Tatiyana Osipova, 32, who worked as an engineer of the Central Geophysical Expedition in Moscow, is accused that over the past three years she herself and together with her accomplices has been making, keeping and spreading slanderous materials which malign the Soviet state and social system.

The case is being examined by the Moscow city court consisting of the presiding judge, Valentina Lubentsova, and two people's assessors. The charges are supported by Public Prosecutor Mikhayl Polyakov. Defence lawyer for the accused is Vladimir Shveysky.

The crime which Tatiyana Osipova is charged with is listed in Part One, Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Present in the courtroom are workers of Moscow enterprises, employees of the capital's institutions, among them Tatiyana Osipova's colleagues from the latest place of work.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES ACADEMY ON ROLE OF VISUAL ARTS

LD301601 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 2

[Unattributed Report: "Toward New Heights of Creativity: USSR Academy of Arts Session"]

[Excerpt] The USSR Academy of Arts session, which examined topical questions on the development of Soviet visual art arising from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, has finished its work.

The session was opened by Hero of Socialist Labor N.V. Tomskiy, president of the Academy, who delivered an introductory speech.

A report on the main tasks of cultural building in the light of the 26th party congress decisions, the prospects for the development of Soviet visual art and the role of the Academy of Arts in this process was delivered by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

Our Communist Party's congress, he said, was a moving demonstration of the party's unity and its monolithic cohesion around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee. In its decisions the congress elaborated and approved a scientifically substantiated program for the country's socioeconomic and political development, gave an all-round analysis of the particular features of the present stage of communist building and defined ways of resolving topical problems in Soviet society's life. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress is an outstanding creative document of Marxism-Leninism, which gives the Leninist party's clear and precise response to all the key questions of today.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report convincingly demonstrates the historical advantages of socialism as a social system, reveals the particular characteristics of the new stage in the development of cooperation between the fraternal countries of socialism, gives an all-round substantiation of the need to complete the transfer of the country's national economy onto a path of intensive economic development and analyzes the basic natural laws of the development of social relations and spiritual life in the conditions of mature socialism. The report reveals the only possible way of saving mankind from nuclear disaster and strikes a substantial blow against the initiators of militarist hysteria.

At the congress, Comrade P.N. Demichev said, questions of cultural building and the further development of literature and art were discussed in depth. "...In Soviet art," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted from the congress platform, "a new tide is rising. In recent years--and in all the republics--many talented works have emerged. This applies to literature and the theater, the cinema and music, painting and sculpture." Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words are a lofty assessment of the achievements of Soviet culture and of literary and artistic figures and are an inspiration to us all.

The main source of the new tide in Soviet art lies above all in our party's correct strategy in the sphere of cultural building. Party policy in the sphere of cultural building is based on the scientifically substantiated Leninist principles of the party-mindedness and popular spirit of socialist art--principles tested by life itself. The method of socialist realism determines the orientation of Soviet art and its inextricable ties with the people's life, party policy and communist building.

What, in brief, are the main directions of the party's strategic line in modern-day cultural building and the development of art? First, there is the implementation of the course of achieving constant correspondence between the country's socioeconomic development and the development of society's spiritual life and culture. Second, there is the establishment of the correct ideological orientation and high artistic standard of socialist art and the strengthening of its ties with the people's life and with communist building.

Third, there is the improvement of the social and ideological effectiveness of the entire cultural sphere and the strengthening of its influence on the resolution of problems of communist education, the strengthening of the people's friendship and the formation in every person of an active life stance, advanced morality and ideological commitment. And, fourth and last, there is the strengthening of the influence of the sphere of culture and art on the resolution of key problems of the economy and scientific and technical progress. The creation of a favorable moral and political climate in labor collectives, the erasing of substantial differences between the cities and the countryside and the formation of the harmoniously developed individual.

The progress of Soviet society naturally sets increasingly complex tasks for the sphere of culture and art. The objective demands of public life require the maximum development of the individual's creative potential. The development of socialist democracy makes new demands on the masses' political culture and the awareness of every person. The increase in free time sets the task of fully satisfying the Soviet person's increased spiritual needs. The communist education of working people is now a direct task for the sphere of culture too. That is how the question was formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The report then discussed the considerable enrichment of culture's material base during the last 5-year plan. New rayon culture centers, clubs, general libraries, museums and theaters were commissioned, many new music collectives were formed and culture and recreation parks sprang up. The improvement of the content of political education work, active propaganda of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and the deeper assimilation of the values of advanced art--all this is exercising a direct influence on the processes of social life and on the culture of Soviet man's everyday existence. Cultural building in the countryside and in new construction areas will be further developed, as will the new regions of Siberia and the Far East which are undergoing active industrial and social assimilation. Majestic construction projects like the Baykal-Amur railroad need cadres, young people from the settled, Central Regions. People travel to the construction sites full of enthusiasm, in the knowledge that they are involved in something of exceptional importance to the country as a whole. Therefore, skilled organization of cultural services for construction sites is not just a cultural act; it is a social and ideopolitical act. It is evidence of the country's concern for labor heroes and gives them powerful moral support.

The experience accumulated in providing cultural services for cities and construction sites in Siberia and the Far East is eloquent evidence of the growth of ties between culture and art and the country's life. This experience is also important in the sense that it demands the deepening of the present concept of the creative intelligentsia's link between art and labor is now taking place on an ever wider scale. Direct contacts between artistic figures and labor collectives, joint discussions of new works and regular meetings between prominent artists and working people are becoming increasingly business-like and concrete. The alliance of art and labor is not just a slogan but a real part of life. When they come into direct contact with working people, theatrical figures, musicians and artists find new themes and ideas and gain a deeper understanding of the important problems of the people's life and of the inner world of their contemporaries, the heroes of our time.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report stressed the significance of works of art containing lofty revolutionary motifs, creating images of ardent revolutionaries, teaching love of the motherland and steadfastness in the face of ordeals, creating striking images of our contemporaries, actively tackling the real problems of our society, revealing the individual's complex inner world and posing profound questions of morality. In the light of the criteria of artistic creativity set out by our party, it is an important fact, the speaker stressed, that in recent years Soviet art has shown a tendency toward a more profound interpretation of modern problems and the positive ideal, the contemporary hero.

Comrade P.N. Demichev named the All-Union Art Exhibition "we are building communism," dedicated to the 26th party congress, as an example of outstanding phenomena of that kind in our art. One would like to hope, he said, that we are on the threshold of major artistic generalizations, the appearance of works marking a new and substantial step forward in the development of the visual arts.

At the same time, we sometimes encounter in artistic creativity insufficiently penetrating exploration of the dialectics of social life, with an inability to find the correct ways of psychologically influencing the spectator, inadequate mastery of the material and neglect of artistic form. At the congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed the artist's great responsibility to his people. Lack of ideological commitment, an unfastidious world outlook and departure from a clear-cut, class assessment of individual historical events and figures, he said, may be detrimental to the creative work even of gifted people.

The past years have been landmarks for our art in terms of the deepening of its ideological content, the growth of expertise and the improvement of ways of depicting reality. Profound new theoretical generalization aimed at revealing Soviet art's basic development trends and its prospects are becoming a vital necessity. The solution of this crucial task demands, above all, a higher ideological level for art itself. The specific feature of our age, when viewed through the prism of the development of mankind's artistic culture, is the fact that art and philosophy have become more and more profound and have begun to interact more and more organically. Without in any way negating or belittling the significance of the artist's talent and creative intuition, we must see that without a profound methodological foundation the artist's talent may take a wrong turning and adversely affect his creative work.

The artist's responsibility increases as broader and broader popular masses gain access to art. Suffice it to say, for example, that in the last 5-year period there were an extra 5 million visits to the theater. The popularity of museums has grown enormously. Around 150 million people visit them annually. Interest in Soviet and foreign art exhibitions has grown considerably. The development of Soviet monumental art is closely associated with the formation everywhere of ideological and cultural centers in cities and villages which becomes venues for mass demonstrations, rallies and traditional meetings. Art is increasingly becoming part of Soviet people's life and everyday existence, molding, in its special way, artistic tastes, civic feelings and world outlook. It is becoming an integral part of the Soviet way of life, the life of the people and communist building. Its popular, humanist inspiration is intelligible and readily accessible to all people of good will irrespective of national or other differences.

Comrade P.N. Demichev dwelt on questions relating to the intensification of creative youth's role in the development of Soviet art as an important feature of the present stage of cultural building in the country: The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Work With Creative Youth" laid down the basic guidelines and ways of actively involving gifted young people in building the culture of developed socialism.

The report went on to say that the peculiarities of the present stage of the development of Soviet society's cultural life and the great intricacy of cultural building tasks naturally demand a further deepening of theoretical work in the sphere of culture and art, better literary and artistic criticism and interpretation of creative experience, analysis of the law-governed patterns of the development of artistic culture and its prospects and in-depth criticism of the basic principles of bourgeois culture and art.

The 26th CPSU Congress decisions set the visual arts crucial new tasks. They take into account the present level of development of our visual arts and architecture and the real achievements and new advances made by Soviet artists and Soviet culture in general over the past period. This period was characterized by the further cohesion of the many thousands-strong collective of Soviet artists and the creation of a favorable atmosphere for creative work.

The life of the Soviet visual arts was marked by important events in the last 5-year plan, but we cannot be content with what has been achieved. The 26th CPSU Congress documents orient us toward a businesslike, realistic assessment of our entire potential, a critical examination of our work results and a more profound understanding of the key tasks of the visual arts and architecture, bearing in mind the historical prospects and the specific features of the present-day ideological struggle in the artistic sphere.

The paramount task at the moment is the formation of Soviet man's aesthetic environment which molds his view of the world, his artistic tastes and labor and everyday life culture. It is a big, long-term and comprehensive task. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev dwelt on this in his report. "I do not need to explain," he said, "how important it is that our whole environment should bear the imprint of beauty and good taste." Artists, sculptors and architects have a lot of work to do. They must look for striking new plastic compounds and generally seek to create a harmonious, aesthetic environment for man in his daily life.

The majestic new building developments create fine opportunities for creating integral architectural groups incorporating different branches of the visual arts. However, there are many unresolved problems in this areas. In the creation of memorials and monuments we still fail to find solutions which are inimitable and at the same time possess a real immediacy. Monumental art is sometimes insufficiently integrated into urban and rural architectural groups. The problem of incorporating monuments and architectural and historical memorials in an ever-changing urban environment is often an acute one. The inevitable contradiction between old and modern architecture should be resolved through careful study of the building situation in each particular case.

The Academy of Arts has a crucial role to play in the ideological and creative direction of the synthesis of architectural, monumental and decorative and applied arts and design. The academy can and must exercise an active influence on the practice of urban development, making recommendations on the most important construction and memorial group projects and participating in the drafting of architectural and artistic plans for the construction of cities and villages and individual, unique installations. It is gratifying to note that the academy plans to hold a wide discussion of questions connected with further improving Moscow's aesthetic appearance as a model communist city.

I think I am right, P.N. Demichev said, when I say that the further improvement of the ideological and artistic standard of the visual arts remains our key task. We must pay more attention than ever before to the qualitative aspect, to the creation of major, outstanding works reflecting the Soviet people's heroic struggle for communism. In this respect the Academy of Arts has a special role to play since it brings together under one roof our best practitioners and leading creative forces. The academy's ideological and artistic influence on the development of Soviet visual arts is steadily growing. We must look far into the future and intensify our ideological and aesthetic influence on the development of all world art. Many modern-day progressive artists, who are continuing and developing the traditions of realism, base themselves primarily on the example of Soviet art and derive optimism and an advanced ideological direction from the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of October and communist building in our country. Questions of effective and skillful propaganda of the best works by Soviet artists are being raised to a new level. Unflagging attention should be paid to the molding and education of talent, the selection of promising, creative young people and their active involvement in the life of Soviet art. We must more actively shape the combat detachment of art critics capable of revealing the artistic merits and profound content of Soviet art.

Permit me to express confidence that the working people of the USSR Academy of Arts and all Soviet artists, closely united around our Leninist party and its Central Committee headed by that loyal Marxist-Leninist and indefatigable fighter for peace and the security of the peoples Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, P.N. Demichev said in conclusion, will spare no effort in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and will enrich the Soviet visual arts and architecture with outstanding new works.

SHEVARDNADZE PRESENTS AWARDS TO EXCELLENT WORKERS

LD301405 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM Report: "Gold Stars for a Constellation of Heroes"]

[Excerpt] Each generation has its heroes, but the hero-communists of different years are characterized by one common feature: devotion to the motherland and to the party's cause. Our republic has entered the eighties illumined by the pure light of the Golden Stars awarded to the best people of four times order-bearing Soviet Georgia.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree proclaims: That the title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal be bestowed on our republic's leading agricultural workers for their outstanding successes achieved in fulfilling the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the socialist pledges for increasing the production of grain, leaf tea, grapes and other arable and livestock products and their sale to the state.

On 18 March E.S. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, presented the lofty awards of the motherland to the heroes of the 5-year plan.

Today I have to fulfill a most honorable duty, he said--presenting the motherland's lofty awards to a new constellation of heroes, distinguished people of our republic who were awarded this title during the work of the historic 26th CPSU Congress. The award of the title of Hero of Socialist Labor to the Georgian SSR's leading agricultural workers is an assessment of the contribution made by the working people of the entire republic to the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

In our country not a day goes by without ever new heroes being born, which fills us with pride. But it is doubly honorable when workers receive this lofty award for the results of the 5-year plan and when it crowns the entire republic's achievements over the shock 5-year period. It is precisely the labor of the entire republic that it crowns, for our heroes are linked to their dear people with all their being, flesh and blood. They are raised and promoted by the labor collectives, and they adopt and develop everything of the best that is engendered by the masses' creativity.

The lives and careers of the heroes of our festivities today is graphic evidence of that.

By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the title of Hero of Socialist Labor has been conferred upon Mamiya Khasanovich Abashidze. We may boldly name as a Hero of Labor the Thaelmann Kolkhoz Khelvachaurskiy Rayon, Adzharskaya ASSR, which Mamiya Abashidze has headed for almost 20 years now. He took on the lagging farm and led it into the ranks of the leaders. The kolkhoz has considerably increased the output of tea, citrus fruit, vegetables and livestock products and has accelerated the construction of cultural and consumer services establishments. Consider the worth of the single fact that in recent years, using its own funds the kolkhoz has erected six school buildings, three of them in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Mamiya Abashidze, as the farm's leader and a people's deputy, enjoys great authority. He has 5 children and 10 grandchildren. He is distinguished by the honesty and conscientiousness inherent in the working man and by boundless devotion to the interests of the party and people. Hundreds of our leading kolkhoz chairman and sovkhoz directors who are contributing to the boosting of production and socioeconomic transformation in the countryside share this award with him.

Guram Davidovich Mgeladze, first secretary of the Abashskiy Party Raykom, has also merited the title of hero. The successes achieved by the Abashskiy Rayon workers are known to all. It was truly an exploit of the people when thousands of patriots on the kolkhoz fields set remarkable examples of labor valor and led the once backward rayon into the ranks of the leaders. The masses' labor enthusiasm has been skillfully guided by the new system of agricultural management introduced directly at the initiative of the party organizations. What qualities are inherent in Guram Mgeladze as a leading party worker? I would highlight first of all his organizing talent, his ability to rally the working people into a single collective, and his great vigor. It is precisely these qualities in conjunction with a feeling for what is new which have raised the party organizations' authority and conditioned the Abashskiy Rayon workers' remarkable successes. It is for precisely this reason that the conferment of the title of hero on the rayon first secretary can be viewed as a fitting award to all the rayon's workers and as a deserved award to the party raykom secretaries who have a special role in the implementation of the party's plans and in the republic's economic and social progress.

The title of Hero of Socialist Labor has been conferred on Nazo Abramovna Petriashvili, team leader at the Zemo-Alvanskiy Sovkhoz, Akhmetkiy Rayon. This remarkable worker, who has achieved excellent results in socialist competition, is well known in the rayon and throughout our republic. Her merits are not restricted to excellent work, however. The team leader sees as one of her main, vitally important duties, to educate young men and women, to instill a love of work in them, and to raise them in a spirit of creative questing and eagerness to perform feats. And the young people support her in everything, heed her advice keenly. This happens because Nazo Abramovna herself is a mentor of the new type, a worthy representative of the rural workers and intelligentsia, a good wife and mother, and a member of the Georgian CP Central Committee. Following her example, the rural young people are consciously marching along the path of labor glory.

Today we are presenting the Hero's Gold Star to that wonderful representative of the Abkhaz people, Nora Georgiyevna Sakaniya. Soviet Abkhazia is beautiful, but its main wealth lies in its people, the workers. And the nature and destiny of Nora Georgiyevna, that wonderful woman worker, embody the best features of her people--industry, honesty, and a lofty feeling of fraternity and internationalism. To be a tea grower in our land is a hard and noble business, and to be a rightflank woman, the ace, the creme de la creme on the boundless tea plantations is a great honor. We are all proud that the labor of the tea harvester from the Duripsh Kolkhoz, Gudautskiy Rayon, has been marked by the motherland's loftiest award.

Our joy is great, our pride is boundless. Today with you I congratulate all the leading workers of Soviet Georgia who, on the basis of the results of the 5-year plan, have been awarded orders and medals of the land of the soviets. Allow me on your behalf warmly and wholeheartedly to thank the motherland, the party and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for such a high assessment of our labor. We welcome the motherland's awards in a Leninist, Bolshevik way, as a new incentive to further victories. Today we must work more and better than we worked yesterday. That is a guarantee of the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Thus we will raise still higher the banner of socialist competition, bring all our reserves and potential into operation, and make everyday of the 5-year plan a day of creative labor!

OIL SPECIALIST VIEWS OFFSHORE OIL EXTRACTION

LD241154 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar, TASS--The current five-year plan of 1981-1985 will build in the Soviet Union a basis for a sharp growth over the coming years in sea oil and gas extraction, Stanislav Yudin, head of the central department for the exploration and development of sea oil and gas deposits, told the OGONEK magazine.

He said that the shelves of many seas, washing the Soviet Union proved to be "workshops" of management. Thus, for example, a major industrial association operates on the Caspian Sea. Similar associations were set up and operate on the shelves of the Okhotsk, Black, Azov and Baltic Seas and in the Arctic.

Naturally, Stanislav Yudin said, operation in different seas differs in scale. While production on the Caspian Sea has continued now for many years, development in the Arctic is only beginning. Yet, all the oil fields have the same task of increasing sea oil and gas output in the coming decade.

At present, Stanislav Yudin said, we can operate at depths of over 100 metres, drilling over 10 wells from one platform. Plants are being built for the production of stationary sea platforms which provide extraction at depths of up to 200 metres. Recently the Soviet-made Shelf-1 installation has arrived in the Baku area. The Shelf-1 operation will provide exploration at depths of up to 200 metres.

Research in the world ocean is becoming more successful if international programmes are implemented, Stanislav Yudin said. At present, he continued, joint exploration is conducted successfully on the Polish shelf by experts of the GDR, Poland and the USSR under the Petrobaltic programme. We have already done much exploration jointly with the Japanese Sodeko firm under the general agreement on the exploration of the Sakhalin shelf.

He also said that contracts were signed with firms in France, Japan, Finland and other countries.

BRIEFS

SIBERIAN OIL PIPELINE--A 3,300 km-long oil pipeline from deposits in Siberia to the western areas of the Soviet Union has been completed. Giant pipelines carry the oil from deep in the Siberian taiga to consumers in the European part of the country. In the past 15 years, oil production in West Siberia has risen from 1 million to 315 million tons a year. A steady growth of production is planned for the future. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 27 Mar 81 LD]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 27-20 MARCH

LD310322 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 27-30 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

27 March

Mass corn sowing has started on Tadzhik farms. This year the area under this crop has been considerably increased which will make it possible to improve the animal husbandry fodder base. Large specialized brigades will cultivate corn by the industrial method--without the use of manual labor. Povolzhye [Garatovskaya Oblast]: Only a few days remain before spring fieldwork starts in this major granary of the USSR. It is envisaged that the area sown to grain and forage crops will be increased. In particular the area sown to barley will be increased by 300,000 hectares. More areas are being earmarked for sowing oats and corn. (0200 GMT)

Wheat production in the USSR is progressing much faster than in all other countries. During the past 5 years the annual average grain production attained a record figure of 205 million tons. This was stressed at the plenary session of the farmers trade union in Moscow. The production of meat, milk, vegetables, fruit and cotton has also increased. In the present 5-year period agricultural production must increase on average by 12 to 14 percent annually. (1730 GMT)

28 March

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that sowing of early spring crops is being completed throughout Kuban. The region's spring crop area is almost 2 million hectares. (0200 GMT)

Report on sowing in Kazakhstan: Increasingly more farms are taking machinery onto the field. Sowing of early cereals has started in the republic's south. This year spring is exceptionally capricious in Kazakhstan--cloudless days alternate with prolonged rains, at times snow falls. For this reason the agriculturists hope to use every minute of fine weather. Equipment is operating almost round the clock. And as a result, during the first days of this mass sowing the work schedule has been exceeded. Grain crops will occupy no less than 25 million hectares in Kazakhstan this year. (1000 GMT)

Sowing of early grain crops has been completed in areas of Khersonskaya Oblast close to the Black Sea. (1600 GMT)

Uzbekistan: 100,000 hectares have been sown with cotton. The republic plans to harvest no less than 5.9 million tons of cotton this year. (1600 GMT)

The last wagons of corn seed today left Kazakhstan for the Russian Federation, Armenia, Tadzhikistan and other republics. Seed from Kazakh plantations is very popular. It has a yield of up to 100, and more, quintals per hectare of grain. (1830 GMT)

29 March

According to the data of the Ministry of Agriculture of Kirgizia, spring grain crops have been sown on 130,000 hectares. There remain 100,000 hectares yet to be sown with wheat and barley. Sowing is currently underway basically only in the mountain areas of Issyk-Kulskaya and Narynskaya Oblasts. (2100 GMT)

30 March

In the southern part of Rostovskaya Oblast: Don grain farmers plan to gather 8.5 to 9 million tons of grain. (0200 GMT)

Southern Kazakhstan: Despite rain, sowing of early spring crops has been completed on nearly 300,000 hectares in Chimbentskaya and Dzhambul'skaya Oblasts. Sowing of barley and wheat is ending in Alma-Atinskaya oblast. The target for Kazakhstan is about 30 million hectares of spring crops. (1200 GMT)

STATE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TASKS FOR COMING PERIOD

LD301527 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Mar 81 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Modern Standards for Technical Supply to the Countryside"]

[Excerpts] The broad prospects for the development of agriculture in the period through 1990 were outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. Chief attention was focused on consistently increasing agricultural production, primarily livestock, on the basis of enhanced agricultural efficiency. It set the task of organizing in the shortest possible time the uninterrupted supply to our country's population of all necessary agricultural and livestock products. The agroindustrial complex, of which the system of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] is a major element, has a very important role to play in resolving this great task.

Representatives of this system--production innovators and leading production workers, specialists and section leaders--met in Moscow at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements to outline ways of fulfilling the tasks posed by the 26th party congress for rural working people. L.I. Khitrin, chairman of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, delivered a report to the meeting. He stressed that the foundation for further boosting agriculture will be provided mainly by the utmost strengthening of its material and technical potential, the development of the repair and maintenance base and the improvement of engineering and technical provision. The Goskomselkhoztekhnika has a great role to play here. Its activity must continue to be subordinated to resolving the basic purpose further increasing agricultural production and enhancing labor productivity in all sectors of agriculture.

The aktiv session has quoted instances of successful activity by Goskomselkhoztekhnika associations in the past 5-year period. The plan for production and commodity turnover as a whole was fulfilled ahead of schedule. During the 5-year period over R43 billions' worth of goods were produced and work fulfilled for kolkhozes and sovkhoses and more than R100 billions' worth of material and technical devices were sold, which is 1.3 times more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Almost 10 million tractor and combine motors were repaired: R1.7 billions' worth of worn out parts were restored.

At the same time there are still many omissions and shortcomings in the activity of Goskomselkhoztekhnika associations, enterprises and organizations, which is having an adverse effect on the use of the machine and tractor pool on farms and is affecting the economies of kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

For example, the low quality of equipment repairs by a number of specialized workshops and plants is causing major complaints among rural working people. There are many instances of this nature in Kurskaya, Khersonskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts and in the Udmurtskaya ASSR.

The state of affairs with respect to technical maintenance of the machine and tractor pool by Goskomselkhoztekhnika associations does not satisfy rural working people either. And this applies to equipment for both field cultivation and livestock raising.

"During this 5-year plan we must make basic improvements to the technical services provided for farms by Goskomselkhoztekhnika associations and raise scientific labor organization to a higher standard," Ya.A. Kivleniyeks, director of the Latvian SSR Yelgavskiy Rayon Selkhoztekhnida, V.M. Kryazhkov, vice president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and others stressed in their speeches.

There are also still unresolved problems in the material and technical supply of agriculture. Arable and livestock farm workers are alarmed by the irregular supply of equipment and spare parts. In many areas there is still no system worked out to guarantee the supply of farms with spare parts, which makes the repair and preparation of equipment locally a feverish affair.

A most important part of the work of Goskomselkhoztekhnika collectives is the mechanization of livestock raising. This service has 300,000 people working in installation administrations, mobile mechanized columns, installation-line sections and other structural subdivisions. Thanks to the efforts of this great collective the standard of comprehensive mechanization in livestock units has risen significantly of late and the commissioning of livestock projects has accelerated. However, there are still many unresolved problems here. Primarily the amount of work done on the promises to modernize livestock raising is small. In Turkmenia, Estonia and Latvia, in Ivanovskaya Oblast and many oblasts of the Ukraine, the proportion of this type of work does not exceed 10 percent.

On the basis of the tasks set by the 26th party congress for rural working people, the aktiv of Goskomselkhoztekhnika system workers resolved to concentrate the attention of all collectives in the system on further increasing production intensification and improving the quality of work being implemented, on production concentration and specialization, on raising the level of mechanization of labor-intensive processes and of labor productivity, on reducing expenditure and an improving management and work style and methods.

It was also resolved to complete during this 5-year plan the introduction into specialized enterprises of repair technology providing for the operational life of repaired machines and units to be at least 80 percent of the operational life of new machinery; to give farms maximum help in equipping technical service centers and workshops with the necessary equipment; to organize mass restoration of worn out parts on an industrial basis; and to improve technical maintenance of livestock raising equipment and also the execution of initial tuning work in livestock units and complexes.

The aktiv resolved to mount socialist competition on a broad front to fulfill and overfulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule in all Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations. The aktiv participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that they will exert all their efforts, knowledge, skill and experience to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the party's agrarian policy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SALYUT-6 SPACE MISSION

Experiments Underway

LD271329 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre: The international crew have been on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Soyuz-39 orbital complex for the fourth day.

Today after checking up the onboard systems of the station and carrying out a number of medical surveys, the cosmonauts started implementing "Hologram" experiments. The aim of the experiments is to check a possibility of using new more informative methods of recording and transmitting the images of objects for the solution of various scientific and engineering tasks in space with the use of holography.

By means of portable apparatus which includes a helio-neon laser and recording devices, the cosmonauts have performed two independent experiments. Thus, Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh made a holographic photography of one of windows which has on its exterior surface the traces of hits by micrometeorites. Vladimir Dzhaniybekov and Jugderdemidiyn Gurragcha filmed a process of dissolution of a common salt crystal in weightless conditions. Photographic films with a recording of the holograms are to be brought back to earth for laboratory research. In the evening the transmission of holographic images from the Salyut-6 station to the earth and from the earth to the station is to be effected through television communication channels for the first time. Today's program envisages a joint Soviet-Mongolian experiment on space study of materials, the "Altay-1," the purpose of which is to research into the processes of diffusion and mass transfer in a melt of lead and tin.

Biological experiments are going on board the orbital complex. The cosmonauts register the development of onion and peas in the "Vazon" and "Oasis" installations. Barley seeds serve as an object of research in the "Biogravistat" installation.

According to telemetry data and reports from board the orbital research complex, the flight is proceeding normally. The Soviet-Mongolian crew's program of joint research is being implemented successfully. The cosmonauts feel well.

Research Projects Noted

LD281305 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Mission Control Center, 28 Mar, TASS--Today's programme of joint explorations by the cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, Viktor Savinykh, Vladimir Dzhaniybekov and Jugderdemidiyn Gurragcha includes medical check-up, technical and technological experiments, filming of joint activities, a television reportage.

Much place in the work of the international crew is assigned to geophysical explorations. When the orbital complex flies over the Mongolian People's Republic, Vladimir Dzhaniybekov and Jugderdemidiyn Gurragcha are carrying out observations and photography of its territory with a view of studying geological objects, determining water resources and the condition of pastures.

In accordance with the programme of exploration of materials in outer space, the crew of the visiting expedition today carries out two Soviet-Mongolian experiments: "Erdenet" and "Altay-2." The aim of the first is to study the processes of diffusion and redistribution of admixtures when they dissolve in water and crystallisation of copper sulfate.

The processes taking place are being consistently recorded on a film. The "Altay-2" experiment is being carried out on the Splay unit, and its aim is to grow crystals of vanadium pento oxide in conditions of microgravitation.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh today held the technical experiment's "Resonance" in determining dynamic characteristics of the orbital complex, took samples of air and microflora within the Salyut-6 station. In the evening the cosmonauts will carry out holographic photography of one of the portholes of the station. The experiment "Emission" has been completed. Its task was to register particles of primary cosmic emission with the use of equipment designed by Soviet and Mongolian scientists. The crew dismantled dielectric detectors, earlier installed in the working compartment and the airlock chamber, prepared them for return to earth. Judging by the results of the medical check-up, all the cosmonauts feel well. The explorations in orbit are continuing.

Soyuz-39 Crew Lands

LD301402 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS--The international space crew--commander of the spaceship, Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Cosmonaut-Researcher, citizen of the Mongolian People's Republic Jugderdemidiyn Gurragcha have returned to earth today, at 14 hours 42 minutes, Moscow time, on having successfully completed the program of joint explorations and experiments aboard the orbital Salyut-6--Soyuz-T-4--Soyuz-39 complex. Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh continue working aboard the Salyut-6 station. The descent craft of the Soyuz-39 spaceship landed in the pre-set area of the territory of the Soviet Union, 170 kilometres southeast of the town of Dzhezkazgan. Dzhanibekov and Gurragcha feel good after the landing.

The international crew during their work aboard the orbital Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Soyuz-39 complex successfully carried out the planned explorations and experiments, that were prepared jointly by scientists of the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic. Cosmonauts Kovalenok, Savinykh, Dzhanibekov and Gurragcha continued the photography of separate parts of the land and the world ocean with a view of exploring the natural resources of the earth and studying the environment. The cosmonauts carried out a number of joint technological experiments to further study the processes of diffusion and mass transportation, and to receive new compounds in conditions of micro-gravitation. An important part of the program were experiments in testing new methods of recording and transmitting holographic images of objects for solution of various scientific-technical tasks in outer space.

The cosmonauts carried out a great volume of medico-biological explorations and experiments in the study of the influence of space flight factors on human organism and development of biological objects. Explorations, that were ushered in by the previous international crews aboard the Salyut-6 station, were continued. New data was obtained as a result of implementation of a broad program of explorations aboard the orbital Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Soyuz-39 complex. The data will be used in the interest of further development of the national economy of the countries of the socialist community and space science and technology. The successful completion of the Intercosmos space flight is a new example of fruitful co-operation between fraternal socialist countries in exploration of outer space for the sake of peace and scientific-technical progress.

The joint space flight with the participation of the Mongolian cosmonaut, that took place on the year of the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution, signifies further development and consolidation of long-standing unbreakable friendship of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples.